

FBIS

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FALIN WRITES ON DISARMAMENT, NATO TWO-PRONGED DOCTRINE

LD201055 Moscow PRAUDA in Russian 19 Sep 79 p 4 LD

["Military Detente Is Possible: The Answer Is Up to the West"--TASS headline]

[Text] Events have their own inner logic. Sonner or later it emerges, regardless of how much secrecy has surrounded it.

How many times have people in the West and East asked themselves the following question: Why is it so difficult to find a solution to the problem of disarmament? What is the real reason behind the fact that the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe have been at a standstill for almost 6 years? Why do the initiatives of the socialist states in Vienna not meet with a positive response, even though, as leaders of the leading NATO countries themselves admit, they contain the prerequisites for agreements? What hampered the drawing up of an answer to constructive--as was also noted in the Western capitals--Soviet proposals on refusal to be the first to use nuclear and conventional weapons--proposals which, in combination with specific measures for strengthening mutual trust, pose to a large extent the very problem of military detente in a new way?

Many things are becoming clearer now. From what is being said and written in the West these days, every attentive and objective observer can only draw one conclusion: NATO is leading not to the reduction of armed forces and arms in Europe, but to their further build-up, to deployment under the guise of "additional armament" [dovooruzheniye] and "modernization" of qualitatively new systems of weapons in the Western part of the Continent. The concern of the leaders of the bloc is focused on how to present to the peoples in the most convincing manner possible the story about the necessity for "modernization of weaponry," on how to justify additional expenditure connected with its production and maintenance, and on how to make them believe that the appearance of a new generation of missiles in Europe will consolidate peace and make security more reliable.

-A campaign has been launched on an unusual scale which acts like a parasite on the legitimate striving of peoples to take concern for their own security and which presents the self-seeking of the imperialist military-industrial complexes as the national interest. The propaganda centers of NATO and their numerous branches, together with many ministers, politicians and parliamentarians in the bloc countries endeavor to demonstrate that the North Atlantic bloc is 'forged' by the Warsaw Pact countries and the latter's 'excessive' efforts in the military sphere, to boost NATO's aggressive offensive capabilities. The West had only just acknowledged the existence of parity in the potential of the two military organizations when it started talking about "a frightening lag" in NATO. How many eulogies were but recently sung over U.S. 'guarantees' to Western Europe, and now here is Kissinger himself frightening people with the idea that in 3 to 4 years time the United States will be able to do nothing for its allies if...the allies do not open their purses and provide their territory for new U.S. missiles.

They do pay some tribute to the age in making low bows in the direction of detente. There is some not very coherent talk about the adherence of the leaders of Western Europe to the "ideals of controlled disarmament," and there are even assertions that implementing the new NATO military programs will not only not harm the current disarmament talks, but might even give "fresh" impetus to them.

The question of war and peace is the principal question of the present age. Any slip in understanding [nedogovorennost] and any ambiguity involves an inestimable risk.

The very extensive response and the deep satisfaction prompted by the signing of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty is to be explained by the understanding of the necessity to end the unrestrained race to create and stockpile ever more destructive types of weapons and to end their proliferation. SALT II is an extremely important document although it is only one stage on the long path of radical disarmament. The SALT II treaty not only imposes quantitative limitations on the sides, envisages not only a reduction in the number of strategic missiles already in service, but also creates a framework for the qualitative development of such weapons in the future. SALT II, which embodies the intense efforts of the USSR and the United States who recognized the necessity of reaching agreement--if necessary, on the basis of compromises--confirms that a mutual consideration of interests is the only path to agreement at both bilateral and multilateral talks.

It would seem to be the exact time to try to gain success in the military detente sphere and, renouncing prejudice, to move matters forward, particularly in Vienna. However, it seems that it is most difficult for the West to rid itself of prejudice. The impression is created that NATO is not pleased but worried and annoyed by each new initiative of the socialist partners about talks. The Western representatives are occupied with the thought, not of bringing the positions closer together, but with the striving to give the talks such a direction that they should reinforce the unnatural thesis of the compatibility of the arms race and disarmament.

The idea of "modernizing" weapons in Western Europe is not as new as people would like to portray it. Plans to deploy neutron weapons in the 'European theater' were examined on more than one occasion in the leading organs of the United States in the 1970's. Various variants of deploying missile systems--now called 'Eurostrategic'--in Western Europe were tried even more frequently.

In their present version, programs for "modernizing" U.S. 'intermediate range' weapons began to be drawn up in detail about 4 years ago, essentially in parallel with the Vienna talks. The charging of fear about the 'Soviet military threat,' 'disturbing the balance of forces' in Europe and the like by using long-tested methods of propaganda became a component part of these programs right from the start.

Let us recall how, in the 1950's, a hullabaloo was raised in the United States about lagging behind the Soviet Union in the construction of bombers. Then, too, figures and conclusions of experts were being poured onto the head of the man in the street, and maps, diagrams and other things were being swung around before his eyes. It later turned out that all the evidence was faked and that information about the Soviet Air Force was deliberately overstated by several fold. Meanwhile, Congress allocated the money that was being demanded and the U.S. war machine began to operate at increased revolutions. In the 1960's, a similar maneuver was undertaken in the United States as regards inter-continental missiles when the manipulators exaggerated the Soviet potential many times over. Again, Congress obediently approved allocations for the missile program and again no one was made responsible for fooling the nation and Congress.

In the 1970's, a campaign was whipped up about the "Soviet threat on the seas," and in recent years there was another in connection with our medium-range missiles and tactical bombers that, according to NATO classification, are called "Backfire." [paragraph continues]

The arbitrary data cited about Soviet armaments (Apel, the FRG defense minister, according to press reports, spoke about a 12-fold overstatement) are derivatives of the plans for "complementary armament" [dovooruzheniye], which NATO is nurturing.

Western Europe is not the only region where imperialist circles are displaying militaristic ardor. The United States is urging Japan and several other Far Eastern countries to increase their military potential. It is well known how much effort the United States applied in order to turn Iran into its military stronghold. Since the overthrow of the shah's regime, a replacement for it has been urgently sought. The concept of a direct U.S. military presence in the Near East has been elaborated. At the same time, Egypt and certain other states are being adapted, along with Israel, for the role of an advanced U.S. post. American military construction in the region of the Indian Ocean is being carried out intensively.

Certain U.S. figures justify this activity in regions directly adjacent to the Soviet Union by the desire to achieve "preferential positions" on the eve of the SALT III talks, which, when translated into common language, means acquiring military superiority.

It is possible to deceive one's own public. Western politicians can hypnotize themselves and take the mirage created by their own imagination as a "military threat" from the East. But facts and experience insistently remind us that false premises and subsequent false acts based on them lead to consequences that are difficult to reverse or are completely irreversible, even if the mistake is admitted years later.

Among the many reasons for justifying the speeding up of military preparations in Western Europe, the doctrine of "two balances" has acquired a special place. Its essence lies in the following: Soviet-American strategic parity gives the Warsaw Pact advantages over NATO because of the differences in the structure of troops and armaments of the two military groupings. It is also affirmed in this connection that such a regional imbalance of a tactical nature from the point of view of the USSR and the United States is of strategic importance for Western Europe. This leads to the conclusion that overall parity must be backed up by "evening out" the alignment of forces between the groupings by creating within NATO a so-called "Euro-Strategic potential."

First, concerning the "imbalance" in Europe, this is something that public figures who were recently talking about the balance of forces or even about the supremacy of the West are now asserting. Such a sharp change in balance sheets seems to many public figures to be too sharp, and they are covering themselves with more vague formulations, such as, for example, a "tendency toward movement" in the alignment of forces in favor of the Soviet Union in the future.

Second, the venture to construct "two balances" and to draw a sharp line between the American-Soviet correlation of forces and the correlation of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact is groundless, if only for the reason that the USSR and the United States, being members of these military organizations, do not play the lowest role in them. An attempt artificially to separate the matter of supplying the national forces of certain NATO countries with specific types of weapons for use on foreign territories or for the deployment of foreign weapons, particularly nuclear missiles, is groundless and deliberately far-fetched.

It is possible that the governments of certain West European countries have no objection to overinsuring themselves with a double system of guarantees. On the one hand, the American strategic nuclear umbrella would suit them. But, on the other, so that the differences in the interests of the United States and the European NATO countries will not let them down [podvesti] at a critical moment, they would at the same time like to attach a "Eurostrategic" fuse to this nuclear umbrella and have a say as to when it is opened. Thus, a way out of their own contradictions is being sought at the expense of the others' security--but this is not new for the imperialist states.

The governments of the West European countries that are fighting to have American nuclear weapons on their territory as well as the means of delivering them to their targets--and more than 8,000 such weapons are already deployed in Europe--do not have a right to be surprised that somewhere on the other side of the line separating the armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact these weapons are counterbalanced. To have and to want to increase non-European nuclear weapons in Western Europe while at the same time complaining that the other side is taking the necessary measures to render this harmless is pure Pharisaism.

If 400 or 600 new carrier rockets were to be deployed in Western Europe--this figure is being cited by sources close to NATO--then, of course, this would lead to the appearance in the East of systems adequate to counterbalance them. Would the security of Western European countries benefit from such a development? The answer is clear in advance: The security of Western Europe would only suffer from such a development. Would the appearance of new individual missiles in the West strengthen the positions of the NATO countries in their talks with the Soviet Union. A negative reply must be given to this question also. Pressure has never produced the desired effect on the USSR. And, what would be the results of NATO's "complementary armament" [dovooruzheniye] for detente in general and military detente in particular? There cannot be two opinions about this, either. Detente would undoubtedly suffer.

Is this not what is being sought by certain circles in the West? Apparently it is no coincidence that the SALT II opponents in the United States are stressing not so much the actual conditions on which the treaty was concluded as the political and other consequences of its coming into force. Opponents of SALT such as Jackson and Nitze frankly state that, in their view, strengthening the process of detente as a whole as a result of the treaty represents a genuine danger.

None, including Western politicians, has any reason to doubt the USSR's consistent adherence to deepening political detente, complementing it with military detente and restructuring international relations by having states renounce the acquisition of military superiority and the use of force or threat of force to achieve their aims.

The peace program adopted by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses is not simply an appeal but a concrete plan of action to cure the arms race. "There is no weapon", Leonid Brezhnev has noted, "that the USSR would not be prepared to limit or ban on a mutual basis in agreement with other states. It is important only that everything be done without damage to anyone's security and in conditions of complete mutuality among states possessing corresponding arms. It is important that efforts to stop the arms race be sincere and not just for show."

Let us recall that in the last 2 years alone the USSR has put forward a whole range of concrete initiatives concerning many spheres of military detente.

These range from an agreement on talks on all components of battle potentials of one of the sides which causes anxiety to another side to a proposal to conclude a sort of nonaggression pact between NATO and the Warsaw Pact covering both conventional and nuclear weapons; from proposals to begin discussions about and reach agreements on practical measures promoting the strengthening of trust between states to the compromise proposals of the socialist countries at Vienna that take a maximum account of the West's wishes.

It would be possible to continue this list of initiatives and each extra one named would increase the West's "indebtedness." NATO's leaders avoid replying in essence, to the initiatives of the socialist countries.

In preparing to deploy American medium-range missiles in Western Europe--which would raise the level of confrontation on the continent and lend it a new and dangerous quality--NATO is trying to lead people away from military detente. The world, and first and foremost West European public, must quite clearly picture what serious consequences could follow the new round in the arms race toward which the leaders of the North Atlantic bloc are urging states. No demagogy of any kind must hide the real picture.

All of mankind's experience teaches that arms, by themselves, isolated from the policies of the states that possess them, have never been nor can ever be a guarantee of security. Amassing arms has never reduced the danger but has increased it. In the nuclear age one must particularly emphasize this, just as one must also bear the responsibility for decisions taken in support of or against disarmament.

Recently, many people marked the 40th anniversary of World War II. The curtain on this tragedy was lowered to the noise of two atomic explosions. This is a menacing warning to all who may wish to lead people away from realistic paths that lead toward peace and those who falsify history and the facts of today in the name of schemes and aims that contradict the vital interests of the overwhelming majority of mankind.

MILITARY SUPERIORITY SEARCH CARRIES MUTUAL DESTRUCTION THREAT

LD191131 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 37, 7 Sep 79 p 31 LD

[Untitled article by Vladlen Kuznetsov, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA Editorial Board, under general heading "Conversation with a Reader"; first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] "You maintain that the United States and its allies are seeking military superiority, intending to deploy new American missiles with nuclear warheads in Europe. But people in the West believe that this measure would be a natural response to Soviet superiority. We get some kind of vicious circle..."--Jochen Krueger, Hanover, FRG.

You broach a very serious and complex question, Herr Krueger. A continuing debate is taking place in the press and in public, political, diplomatic and military circles: Who is stronger--the East or the West? In other words: Which side has the advantage in military might?

American politicians frequently mention the United States' "unsurpassed strength" in their speeches. NATO's might is also extolled in just the same way when they wish to depict that organization as the guarantor of the "free world." In short, they do not complain of weakness. [paragraph continues]

But when they wish to secure as many concessions as possible from the other side in talks and discussions on disarmament, they prefer to keep quiet about their "unsurpassed strength." They speak of "Soviet superiority" and the "Soviet military threat."

Perhaps, Herr Krueger, you have noticed a significant aspect of the debate on the correlation of military forces in the world: The Soviet Union does not maintain that the West possesses military superiority. If Moscow accuses the West of anything, it is the desire of some of its circles to insure their superiority. In all its policies, including its defense policy, the Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that approximate equality of forces exists in Europe both between the USSR and the United States and between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. This viewpoint may be said to accord with the worldwide view: Parity in the correlation of military forces is recognized by the majority of competent politicians and specialists. Nor is it disputed by many leading figures in the United States and other Western countries. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union is forever being accused to its face of military superiority and of seeking to preserve and increase that superiority. What is the aim of such assertions? To make the other side agree to one-sided concessions; to justify its own arms programs. Talk of the other side's military superiority is most frequently a cover for reluctance to disarm and for a craving to arm.

Of course, military superiority is a serious factor, and even a very attractive factor in the eyes of those who have sought for many centuries to seize others' lands and riches. This factor can also be a dangerous weapon in the hands of present devotees of an aggressive policy and of those who place strength above state wisdom and political reason. If military superiority is on the side of the aggressor, expect adventures and conflicts. You would think that history had already taught enough such lessons.

At one time military superiority decided everything, or almost everything, in the destinies of peoples and states. Now, by virtue of tradition, the significance of this category is, in my view, exaggerated in the West. For the truth is that the pursuit of military superiority in the nuclear missile age is senseless and illusory. Senseless because each side has accumulated sufficient potential to destroy the other many times over. Under these conditions you cannot hope that military superiority can yield palpable advantages. Destruction would be mutual. Illusory because neither side--postwar experience confirms this--is inclined to accept the situation of being the one lagging behind. It is hardly possible to insure your military superiority for any lengthy period. The upset equilibrium is quickly restored. He who has overtaken today must not flatter himself: Tomorrow he could be lagging behind. It is better not to catch up and not to try to overtake the others. It is better to stop. To end the race which could lead to a tragic finish without a winner.

Let us return, Herr Krueger, to the Euro-missiles of which you write. How, in your opinion, are the USSR and its allies to react if 600 of the latest American killer-missiles suddenly appear in Europe? I think even you would not deny us the right to take countermeasures. You can rest assured that an appropriate answer will be given to the Pentagon and NATO challenge. It can easily be foreseen that the West will depict it as Moscow's challenge. They will start preparing their answer. And so on endlessly: challenge, answer, challenge....truly the vicious circle of which you speak. But it can still be broken; if, for example, we first cease building up arms and freeze them, in order then to limit and reduce them: if we do nothing that the other side might regard as an attempt to secure military superiority.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENTS ON GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Palestinian Issue Debate

LD191212 Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 19, TASS--Special TASS correspondents Gennadiy Shishkin, Valentin Vasilets and Vladimir Matyash report: "It is the sacred right of any person to live in his homeland." This was the slogan of the manifestation held here on the opening day of the 34th Session of the U.N. General Assembly. The demonstrators, representatives of the Arab people of Palestine, were expelled from their native lands by the Israeli aggressors and have to live away from their homeland despite the numerous resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council.

As is said in the report of the U.N. Secretary General, submitted to the 34th General Assembly Session, the problem of the four million people of Palestine remains the most complicated political problem for which the United Nations bear special responsibility.

The Israeli aggressors, supported by the USA, have turned a whole people into rightless expellees. The occupation troops of Israel have established about 100 militarised settlements in the occupied Arab lands. Challenging the world community on the eve of the 34th General Assembly Session, the Government of Israel decided, in violation of all standards of international law, to "legalise the annexation of Arab lands." U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said in this connection that such a decision contravenes a number of U.N. resolutions concerning the problem of alienation of Arab territories.

The impudent actions of the Israeli aggressors meet with general condemnation. Even the American press cannot but recognize that Tel Aviv's challenge to the world community completely isolates not only the aggressor but also his benefactors. It is no accident that such a pro-Israeli newspaper as the New York TIMES had to admit today the growing influence of the Palestine Liberation Organisation even among the most zealous supporters of Israel.

The majority of General Assembly delegates, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, are shocked by Israel's policy toward the Palestinians and Israel itself is increasingly isolated.

Opening the 34th General Assembly Session its president Salim Ahmed Salim urged all countries to facilitate the search for an all-embracing and just settlement of the Middle East problem and to give support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the only lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine. He said that the Middle East problem cannot be settled until the Arab people of Palestine are given back their sacred right to live in their homeland, the right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state.

Nicaraguan Delegate's Speech

LD191910 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 19, TASS--Despite the exceptionally grave consequences of Somoza's bloody dictatorship the people of Nicaragua are working hard to rehabilitate the national economy. This was stated at a press conference at the United Nations headquarters by the Nicaraguan delegate to the United Nations Victor Tinoco Fonseca.

Some 40,000 people died in the civil war in the country, the representative of the Nicaraguan Government said. A great damage has been inflicted to the country's economy. The fugitive dictator amassed external debts to the sum of 1.5 thousand million dollars. Vigorous measures are now being taken to normalise life, to rehabilitate industry and agriculture. The Government of National Reconstruction has the full support of the country's broad popular masses.

Replying to questions, Victor Tinoco Fonseca said in part that the Nicaraguan government had recognised the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea. We hold, he said, that that government is the sole lawful representative of the Kampuchean people.

Comment on Kampuchean Problem

LD191506 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1302 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

["Ugly Attempts"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Sep (TASS)--TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes: In connection with the opening of the 34th session of the UN General Assembly, Beijing propaganda--and following it, some of the Western mass media--has started a noisy propaganda campaign with the aim of presenting matters as if the overthrown Pol Pot regime is the "sole" and "legitimate" representative of Kampuchea at the United Nations.

It should be recalled in connection with this that the champions of Pol Pot's regime are trying to put forward criminals who carried out a real policy of genocide, regarding the Kampuchean people as the "representatives" of that people. It is well known that of 7 million inhabitants of Kampuchea, more than 3 million were murdered! "Just 1 million Kampucheans are enough for us to build a new society," Pol Pot proclaimed.

During the 4 years of his rule, his clique not only carried out the organized mass destruction of utterly innocent people, but also expelled the population from towns and villages, violently concentrated the inhabitants of the country in forced labor camps and destroyed the economic, traditional, national, religious and cultural structures of the country and its family and public ties. Millions of Kampucheans left alive now suffer from serious physical and mental damage, as a result of which more than one-half of the population of the country needs urgent medical assistance. The undermining of the economy led to a point where 2.5 million of its inhabitants were threatened by famine.

Now, the People's Revolutionary Council--the sole lawful government of Kampuchea, recognized by many UN member countries and exercising effective control over the whole territory of the country--is making energetic efforts to resurrect Kampuchea. The Council's program enjoys the full approval of the Kampuchean people.

This is how affairs stand. Against this background, how do the attempts of Beijing, and of those circles in the West which play up to them, to raise doubts about the lawful right of the council to represent its people in the international arena, including the United Nations, show up? It is nothing but blatant interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign Kampuchea, running counter to the spirit and letter of the UN Charter.

No "problem" of "Kampuchean representation" exists--it has already been resolved by the people of that country. As regards the representatives of the ousted criminal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, they try to play a part within the walls of the United Nations. Their attempts, reinforced by Beijing's support, to act on behalf of Kampuchea, must be most decisively rejected.

[Moscow TASS in English at 11459 GMT on 19 September 79 reports: "The Chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea Heng Samrin has sent a message to the president of the 34th Session of the United Nations General Assembly concerning the participation of a delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the session's work. Wishing to make its contribution to the activities of the international organization, the message says, the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea is sending its delegation to take part in the session of the General Assembly. It is headed by the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Hun Sen. The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea expresses hope to have the assistance of the president of the assembly so that the delegation could take part in the work of this international forum in favourable conditions."]

PRAVDA Commentary

LD191359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondents T. Kolesnichenko and Ye. Rusakov report: "Upholding Peace and the Peoples' Security"]

[Text] New York, 17 September--The attention of the whole world is now riveted again on the multistory building on the East River where the 34th UN General Assembly Session opens tomorrow in the oval hall. Eminent statesmen and politicians from almost all countries of the world have arrived to take part in the session. The Soviet Union's delegation is headed by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister.

The work of each session of the assembly--the general political discussion and the elaboration and adoption of resolutions--becomes a unique mirror of the changes taking place in the world. The new successes in the struggle of the socialist countries, nonaligned and neutral states and all progressive forces to curb the arms race, supplement political with military detente and insure the peoples' right to free and independent development are undoubtedly exerting great positive influence on the present session.

We should include among these advances above all the meeting in Vienna between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President Carter, at which documents of great international significance were signed--primarily the SALT II treaty, whose full implementation would be a substantial contribution to holding back the strategic arms race and would open the way to further steps in this sphere. Important significance attaches to the results of the recently ended sixth conference of nonaligned heads of state and government in Havana, which was an important milestone in stepping up these states' struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism and for peace and disarmament.

But the state of affairs in the international arena is far from unclouded; forces seeking to restore the shaken global positions of the West and particularly the United States by achieving military superiority and counting on acts of armed intervention are displaying great activeness. Now that the United Nations General Assembly [UNGA] session is to begin discussing measures to strengthen international security and restrain the arms race, in Washington, Congress and the administration are vying to outdo each other in inflating the Pentagon budget and taking new, far-reaching steps to modernize and considerably intensify the U.S. nuclear missile potential, including the deployment of mobile MX missiles. "Hawks" are seeking to wreck the ratification of the SALT II treaty. A hysterical anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban campaign is continuing in the United States around the mythical Soviet "troops" in Cuba.

Setting to work under complex and contradictory conditions, the 34th UNGA Session is focusing its attention on the most important and urgent problems of curbing the arms race, averting the threat of a nuclear war, and strengthening international peace and security. There are 126 questions on the session's agenda. Central among them is a whole series of specific proposals centered around Soviet initiatives. These include speeding up the elaboration and conclusion of an agreement on halting the production of nuclear weapons, the gradual, balanced reduction of stockpiles right up to the liquidation of nuclear weapons, an international convention on reinforcing guarantees of security for nonnuclear states, a treaty on the total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, an agreement on prohibiting chemical weapons, a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations and others. Obstruction and delaying tactics are used by a number of Western powers to impede the implementation of these proposals. The UNGA's task is to help cut through the red tape and transfer the UN decisions to the plane of signing specific agreements and treaties.

The present session intends to pay great attention to questions of abolishing hotbeds of tension and the last bastions of colonialism, apartheid and racism. Talks with the delegates show that the assembly participants are focusing their attention on opposition to the separate Camp David course in the Near East, on insuring the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create their own state, and on exposing the West's maneuvers aimed at disguising the racist regimes in southern Africa behind the facade of puppet regimes.

Important significance is attached to rebuffing the attempts by the Beijing leaders and their patrons to mount anti-Vietnamese and anti-Kampuchean campaigns within the UN walls. In particular the Maoists, together with their patrons and fellow-travelers, are seeking to put Pol Pot puppets in the seats of the Kampuchean representatives in the United Nations.

A feature of the present session is the growing attention which its participants, especially the developing countries, are paying to problems of liquidating all manifestations of inequality, neocolonialism and discrimination in international economic relations and restructuring these relations on a just, democratic and mutually advantageous basis.

IZVESTIYA Commentary

LD191455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Soldatov Article: "A Time of Crucial Decisions"]

[Text] New York--According to tradition the UN General Assembly sessions open on the third Tuesday in September. Various questions reflecting mankind's aspirations and concerns are on the agenda for the 34th session.

It was the best time, it was the worst times, Charles Dickens wrote many years ago. The same can probably be said for our times. Never before has mankind been threatened by such mortal danger as in our day. And never before have such resolute and persistent efforts been made to lessen the nuclear threat and ultimately to eliminate it and insure lasting peace.

An important landmark in these noble efforts was the Vienna meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter.

In a businesslike, constructive atmosphere the heads of the world's two most powerful states examined questions on which the future not only of the Soviet and American peoples but of all mankind largely depends. The Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation treaty signed in Vienna is fully in accordance with UN principles and is supported by most UN members.

Many international events have taken place between the last session and the present one and left a positive imprint on the peoples' awareness. The most recent was the sixth conference of nonaligned countries' heads of state and government in Havana. The representatives of more than 90 states condemned imperialism and its policy of exploiting the peoples of the developing countries and condemned racism.

At the same time events have happened and are happening in the world which alarm people and cause well-founded fears. The Chinese troops' invasion of Vietnam was an act of undisguised aggression, fraught with far-reaching consequences. And now threats to "teach Vietnam a lesson" are again emanating from Beijing.

Lamentations have been heard not infrequently in recent years to the effect that the United Nations is allegedly incapable by its very nature of adopting effective measures in cases which threaten international peace and which cannot rapidly extinguish hotbeds of confrontation. The United Nations has not always acted energetically enough in circumstances requiring its intervention. But this is not so much a question of the structure of the United Nations as of deliberate attempts by certain countries' governments to bypass the United Nations and violate its resolutions.

The participants in the Camp David agreement consciously ignored the United Nations' role. The deal behind the backs of Arab countries directly concerned was achieved in defiance of well-known UN resolutions. It is complicating the peaceful settlement of the Near East crisis and sowing the seeds of new conflicts. And now the American press is writing that the "Palestinian question" and the future fate of Jerusalem allegedly cannot be resolved "by means of the well-known UN resolutions." Obviously certain circles intend to take the path of violating decisions agreed by the international community and to be guided only by their own selfish interests.

Our country has always adhered to a position taking into account the particular features of the United Nations as an organization uniting countries with different ideologies and at different levels of socioeconomic development. The United Nations is an important instrument for strengthening international security.

"Despite all its shortcomings and weaknesses, the United Nations has made a useful contribution to the implementation of the aims and principles proclaimed in its charter," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said. "It has helped to overcome a number of acute international crises. We regard this result as a substantial success for the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and all peace-loving forces."

Today the United Nations represents practically the entire world community and thus reflects most completely all its complexities and contradictions. There are 151 states belonging to the United Nations. There is probably no issue agitating the peoples of countries big and small that is not discussed at General Assembly and special committee sessions.

The universality of the United Nations offers an opportunity to pool the efforts of most of its members in the interest of achieving long-term aims for the benefits of all peoples. Such efforts are particularly important now when many countries are faced with more and more common problems and when the vital interests of states located all over the world coincide. The United Nations is discussing with increasing frequency questions which concern not only individual countries and regions but all mankind and the need for collectively adopted decisions is growing.

There are more than 120 questions on the preliminary agenda for the present UN General Assembly session. They are not all important problems which brook no delay. Some 34 years ago, a few days after the end of World War II, the UN founder countries expressed their determination to "...spare future generations from the calamities of war, which has brought mankind inexpressible suffering twice in our lifetime." Today, when more and more new means of mass destruction continue to be created, this appeal is more pressing than ever before.

The departure to a significant extent from the cold war, the transition to smoother relations between states with different social systems, the readiness demonstrated in a number of cases to resolve disputes at the conference table--all these positive elements in international life are connected with the relaxation of tension. Its further development and consolidation depend in part on the decisions which the impending general assembly session will adopt. Future generations will judge UN activity by what it has done to strengthen international security and assert the principle of peaceful coexistence.

In taking an active part in the work of the United Nations, the Soviet Union, together with the other socialist community countries, persistently and purposefully advocates the adoption of radical measures aimed at limiting the arms race and advocates universal and complete disarmament. The consolidation of peace and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation depend largely on progress in resolving these fundamental problems of today. The Soviet Union has put forward concrete proposals for eliminating the threat of nuclear conflict, that most urgent question of our times. The implementation of these initiatives would make it possible to lay firm foundations for nuclear disarmament.

The moral climate has now been created for the implementation of such measures as a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests, a ban on the development and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction and a ban on chemical weapons. It is becoming increasingly obvious that these questions have not been resolved before now because of the tricks of a number of Western states which occupy an ambiguous position.

There are many important proposals for the General Assembly to examine. Among them is a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations, proposed by the Soviet Union 3 years ago. The question of convening a world disarmament conference and reducing the military budgets of states with a big economic and military potential await resolution.

These questions are by no means new. Many states have already set out their views on the world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations. Thus there is now a real opportunity to embark on the elaboration of the treaty's text. A ban on the use of force in international relations would be a substantial element in strengthening international security.

Many other questions will be discussed at the session, including dangerous situations in the world and above all the most acute such situation--that in the Near East. The General Assembly can do a great deal to resolutely support the Arab peoples' liberation struggle and promote an all-embracing and just settlement in that region on the basis of the well-known UN resolutions.

A constant source of international tension is the existence of the racist regimes in southern Africa. Questions of the struggle against apartheid and racism and problems of decolonization are not losing their significance. A just political settlement has still to be achieved in Cyprus.

In recent years great significance has become attached to international economic relations. Their development on the basis of mutual advantage and common interests could do a great deal to help the peoples of developing countries to improve their living standards.

The peoples expect energetic actions from the United Nations in the cause of preserving and consolidating peace.

FURTHER REPORT ON INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION PROCEEDINGS

LD191919 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Caracas, September 19, TASS--Participants in the current 66th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union discussed the question of developing mutual understanding and cooperation among nations in the field of information, communication and education as well as various aspects of the international outer space law.

A representative of the Soviet delegation stressed in his speech that the information activity of all countries must serve towards building up confidence and mutual understanding among peoples, contribute towards peace, friendship and cooperation. It must exclude the propaganda of militarism, neofascism, racialism, Zionism and apartheid.

Most of the delegates to the conference declared that outer space must serve the whole mankind, irrespective of the level of economic development of states.

USSR's numerous initiatives at the United Nations organisation directed at a peaceful use of outer space were highly evaluated by MP's.

FURTHER COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF NONALIGNED SUMMIT

IZVESTIYA Article

LD191123 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article in IZVESTIYA political commentator V. Kurdryavtsev: "A Command of the Time: On the Results of the Havana Conference"]

[Text] An international meeting of the greatest importance--the 6th conference of the heads of states and governments of the nonaligned countries--has ended in Havana. It has already been noted in our press, as it has in the press of the whole world, that this conference was evidence of the increase in the size of the nonalignment movement--from 25 members in 1961, the year it was founded, to more than 100 in 1979--which is an indication of the movement's popularity and authority. In his greeting message to the conference participants Comrade L. I. Brezhnev called the movement "an influential factor in world politics."

Another significant feature of the Havana conference has also been noted by everyone--that it has been held in Latin America for the first time. Despite difficulties and complexities, the national liberation movement of that continent's peoples is gathering force--as the events in Nicaragua showed.

The Nicaraguan people's struggle to overthrow Somoza's bloody dictatorship and the developing struggle against dictatorships in other Central American countries clearly demonstrate how much the peoples of Latin America need the support of the world public of which the nonaligned movement is unquestionably an important part.

Finally, it is impossible to overlook the fact that the conference was held in the capital of the Island of Freedom--Cuba, which the capitalist world regards as "a challenge to imperialism" in the Western Hemisphere. This fact in particular is being viewed as an increase in socialist Cuba's authority in the world national liberation movement and as a failure for the imperialists in their attempts to blockade Cuba not only diplomatically and economically but also morally and politically.

An indication of the significance of the Havana conference is, in my opinion, the fact that the imperialists and the Beijing rulers raised a propaganda ballyhoo of unprecedented scope on the eve of the conference in an attempt if not to wreck it, at least to discredit and cast aspersions on its hospitable host--Cuba and its leaders. They tried to dispute the nonalignment of Cuba itself, at the same time portraying it as a "hand of Moscow" and thus as an attempt by the Soviet Union to subordinate the movement to its interests. But nothing came of this since the rottenness of imperialist propaganda lies in the fact that it feeds on invented "facts."

A gamble was also made on splitting the movement itself. The different sociopolitical systems existing in the various developing countries and the different foreign policy orientations in their intergovernmental relations were taken into account here. But here, too, the fierce opponents of nonalignment met with failure. To put it mildly, they overlooked something which, despite imperialism's policy and certain differences of opinion existing among the nonaligned countries, still unites them in a movement which is not stagnating but is constantly growing and strengthening. [paragraph continues]

That "something" is the fact that the nonaligned movement is a movement against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. The Havana conference reaffirmed this extremely impressively, and it was precisely the movement's anti-imperialist nature which evoked the furious attempts by the imperialists to play down the movement's importance, to wreck the Havana conference and split the ranks of its participants.

But this did not succeed! It is the nonaligned movement which insures for its members the full opportunity to choose their own path of development. Both the movement's anti-imperialist trend, which was reaffirmed by the majority of those who spoke in Havana, and the declaration itself indicate that the nonaligned countries themselves, as was stated by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of socialist Ethiopia's Council of Ministers, must be clearly aware of who is friend and who is foe; and so they are, I would add. The overwhelming majority of the developing countries are former colonies of the imperialist powers or countries dependent on them and it is their former imperialist masters who represent the main danger to their freedom and independence. This danger is exacerbated by the fact that after having gained political freedom and national independence, the developing countries still find themselves heavily dependent on intercontinental monopolies which are still ruthlessly exploiting their natural resources and their economies as a whole. This exploitation also serves as a foundation for the imperialist powers' neocolonialist policy.

The events in the Near East, Southeast Asia, southern Africa, the Middle East and so forth show that the imperialists will not yield an inch without a fight and are everywhere opposing the final emancipation of the peoples and all those countries and their governments which are pursuing policies in the interests of their peoples and in the interests of progress. In his speech at the Havana conference Fidel Castro, chairman of the Cuban Council of State, asked this fair and timely question: "Has the United States or any NATO country ever once helped so much as a single liberation movement in our world?" It is no accident that the great majority of speakers at the conference opposed the imperialist powers' present policy both vis-a-vis the developing countries and on the general questions of war and peace.

In Havana the nonaligned movement's anti-imperialist orientation had an impact on literally every issue discussed by the conference. The conference resolutely condemned the policy of a separate settlement in the Near East, advocating an unconditional withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from all the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate national rights, including their right to create their own independent state. The Arab countries raised the question of a temporary expulsion of Egypt from the nonaligned movement in view of its betrayal of pan-Arab interests to pander to the imperialist and Zionist aggressors. The conference rose to the defense of Lebanon which is being trampled by the Israeli aggressors. The movement called for the strict implementation of the UN and the Security Council decisions on granting independence to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and on eliminating apartheid in the Republic of South Africa. [paragraph continues]

The nonaligned movement demonstrated its attitude to the problems of the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa by admitting to its ranks the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front which is heading the people of Zimbabwe's struggle against the racist Smith-Muzorewa regime. The conference advocated self-determination for the people of the Western Sahara who under the leadership of the Patriotic Polisario Organization are waging a struggle against the occupiers of their motherland. The conference devoted a great deal of attention to the situation in Southeast Asia, where once again Vietnam--which is being subjected to pressure, including military pressure, by the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese hegemons--is in danger. Avoiding sharp differences of opinion, the conference left open the question of Kampuchea's representation in the nonaligned movement.

Characteristic of the nonaligned movement's anti-imperialist trend is its posture on the most burning problem facing man today--the question of war and peace. The conference advocated the broadening and deepening of international detente, calling for it to be extended beyond Europe's borders. The speakers emphasized that under conditions of detente which is largely containing the imperialists' aggressive policy, it is easier for the peoples of developing and also unliberated countries to wage the struggle for their liberation and the strengthening of national independence and to resolve local conflicts peacefully by means of negotiation. The participants in the Havana forum devoted a great deal of attention to questions of the struggle to prevent total nuclear war, to ban nuclear weapons, to achieve disarmament and to reduce military budgets. The conference fully approved the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms--SALT II. The debate in Havana also reflected the pernicious impact on the developing countries of the continuing arms race which drags into its orbit even the liberated countries whose meager resources are diverted from everyday socioeconomic needs and are spent on buying weapons from the imperialist monopolies which are already a burden on the shoulders of economically underdeveloped states.

For the developing countries the question of ending the arms race is closely linked with the problem of creating a just new world economic order. This was one of the most acute, vital problems discussed at the conference. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized in his greeting message, "our side supports the developing countries' struggle to restructure international economic relations on the principles of equality and justice which rule out all discrimination."

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, the head of a country which suffers particularly from the economic policy of imperialism and racism, said: "Zambia believes that the developed capitalist states are indebted to us developing countries for their well-being, as they have grown rich at the expense of our poverty. We condemn all manifestations and forms of capitalist exploitation."

The Havana conference has once again demonstrated the disenchantment of the overwhelming majority of developing countries with the capitalist path of development, since, as life shows, it--this path--leads not to the strengthening of national independence but to economic neocolonialism; that is, to new enslavement of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America by imperialist monopolies under postcolonialist conditions. It is natural that there is growing interest in the developing countries in socialism and the experience of the socialist countries where there is no place for man's exploitation of man.

The Havana forum's undoubted success consists in the fact that its results can be regarded as a constituent part of the successes of the whole world anti-imperialist movement.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN Article

LD191043 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Sep '79 p 3 LD

[Observer Nikolay Pastukhov International Review: "Success of Havana Forum"]

[Text] The sixth conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned movement in Havana finished work a few days ago. A record number of delegations--the most in the entire history of these forums--representing more than 100 countries and organizations participated in its work. The conference discussed important questions connected with the present international situation, the struggle for the consolidation of peace and world security and against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and apartheid and the economic development problems of the Asian, African and Latin American countries which liberated themselves from colonial oppression.

As is known, the previous conference of nonaligned countries was held 3 years ago in Colombo. But probably never before in the movement's entire 18-year history has the path of the delegations been so difficult as in Havana or the struggle over the direction of the movement's development been so acute as on this occasion. This is completely explicable if it is taken into account that in these years the movement has become a most bitter enemy of imperialism, thanks to the successes which it has achieved in the struggle for national liberation, peoples' equality, the democratization of international economic and trade relations, peace, disarmament and world security.

Long before the opening of the Havana conference Western and Beijing propaganda mounted an extensive campaign to discredit the nonaligned movement and to undermine its natural alliance with world anti-imperialist forces and primarily with the socialist world. It directed its most furious attacks against Cuba, Vietnam, Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Angola--countries which most resolutely defend the need to maintain the anti-imperialist principles of the nonalignment movement. Western and Beijing propaganda and all kinds of chorusing voices for sale were particularly active in attacking Cuba--the country which hospitably opened the doors of its capital to representatives at this important international forum.

The Havana conference's outcome and its very course testify convincingly to the fact that all these attempts--carried out at times by unsavory methods--failed completely. As Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the republic's Council of State and Council of Ministers, stated in his final speech that the nonalignment movement's enemies suffered a fiasco.

What gave rise to this loud campaign against the nonalignment movement? As regards Beijing, the answer is clear: The nonalignment movement is a serious obstacle to the Maoist policy of hegemonism and fueling international tension. The Western countries, in addition to this, were also pursuing purely selfish imperialist interests. The point is that the international division of labor imposed by them on the nonaligned states is aimed at exploiting the latter's natural resources and at maintaining the developing countries as a raw material appendage of the capitalist system. [paragraph continues]

Those countries supply the West with 40 percent of its fruit requirements, 75 percent of its sugar, 36 percent of its rice, 96 percent of its coffee, 62 percent of its timber, 46 percent of its iron ore, 72 percent of its bauxite, 92 percent of its nickel and 90 percent of its liquid fuel. Thus, the capitalist world's industrial machine depends completely on raw material resources from the developing countries. These, because of inequitable economic relations, are unable to solve their domestic problems--problems of how to rid themselves of hunger, poverty and backwardness. Their total debt to Western creditors is constantly growing and has now reached the truly astronomical sum of \$300 billion. The Havana conference discussed ways and methods of removing precisely this dependence. The economic declaration it adopted notes that imperialism is the main obstacle to the economic development [stanovleniye] of young states in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The political declaration included in the final document of the Havana conference expresses satisfaction at the positive changes in the process of the relaxation of international tension and stresses that the principles of peaceful coexistence must be the cornerstones of international relations.

The conference participants welcomed the European countries' efforts to strengthen and expand interstate relations and cooperation on the basis of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe signed at Helsinki. The document stresses the need to spread the process of detente to other regions.

The Havana conference participants welcomed with satisfaction the signing of the SALT II treaty by the Soviet Union and the United States and expressed the hope that the great powers will reach new agreements in the sphere of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament.

While noting the progress in eliminating the vestiges of colonialism, the nonaligned heads of state and government at the same time pointed out that the colonial powers have not abandoned attempts to undermine the developing states' freedom and independence and are attempting to impose on them more and more new forms of subjugation and dependence. They stressed that racism, including its varieties of Zionism, racial discrimination and apartheid, is a crime against mankind. The struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and all forms of oppression remains a chief task of the nonalignment movement.

The Havana conference resolutely condemned the military support by the United States, Britain and other Western powers for racist regimes in Africa. It condemned the Camp David agreement and the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel as violating the inalienable rights of the Arab nation and the Arab people of Palestine and as helping to prolong the occupation of the Arab territories.

With regard to the situation in Southeast Asia, the conference noted the increase in tension in that region which is creating a threat to peace. The conference participants emphasized that peace and stability in Southeast Asia can only triumph on the basis of respect for sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and noninterference in states' internal affairs.

The fact that for the first time in the nonalignment movement's entire history the conference was held in Latin America--the continent which is a major source for the movement's future enlargement--is of tremendous significance. The fear that the non-alignment movement will prompt more Latin American countries to abandon the mainstream of Western policy quite naturally accounts for the U.S. nervousness manifested on the eve of and during the conference.

The Havana conference demanded that the United States liquidate its military bases on the island of Cuba and in Puerto Rico which are creating a threat to peace and security in Latin America and that the Puerto Rican people be allowed to exercise the right to self-determination.

The nonalignment movement greeted the Nicaraguan people following their victory over the dictatorship of Somoza--a stooge of U.S. imperialism--and reaffirmed their support for democratic forces in Chile and their heroic struggle against the military fascist regime.

All progressive mankind and the socialist community countries wholeheartedly welcome the positive outcome of the Havana conference and the contribution it has made to peace, the deepening of detente and the expansion of international cooperation. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted, the nonalignment movement has become "a notable factor in international life and an important link in the worldwide front of the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and aggression."

The Havana conference clearly demonstrated that the nonalignment movement is united and monolithic and that it is completely determined to continue the struggle for the developing countries' freedom and economic independence, peace and broad, equitable international cooperation.

CAPITALIST WORLD'S ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL ILLS NOTED

LD191522 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

["Bleak Trends"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 19, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Sergeyev writes: Towards the end of 1978 when its results, not too encouraging ones, for the economies of capitalist countries, became obvious, bourgeois propaganda spared no effort to predict "an improvement" of the situation in 1979.

But already the first months of this year showed that this was not so. Two trends, which may have most serious consequences, stand out against the background of a general complicated and tense situation. One trend is a slow-down of production everywhere, and the other--a new explosion of inflation in the world capitalist economy. Both of these trends are especially pronounced in the USA where the situation was considered, until recently, a model of "economic recovery" and "restriction" of inflation. But in the first quarter of the year, the expansion of production in the USA sharply slowed down and a decline of output was registered in April-June. The growth of retail prices, estimated on an annual basis, went up to 14 per cent as against 9 per cent in 1978. By the middle of the year the United States moved up to first place among the principal industrialized capitalist countries for inflation rates.

Industrial production rates also slowed down in Western Europe. In the opinion of a number of economists the word "stagnation" is the mildest term to describe the present situation in the French economy. In Britain, the output of manufacturing industry was again below that of 1973. Many economists believe that the present situation means the beginning of a new economic slump which may spread to all the world capitalist economy. The Hamburg Institute of Economic Studies writes that before the end of this year a decline of business activity is expected in Western Europe and Japan, while the slump in the USA will grow deeper and the prices will rise faster.

In the first half of 1979, the growth of retail prices in industrialized capitalist countries increased to 10-11 percent on an annual basis as against 8.4 per cent in 1978.

The present economic situation is aggravated by the fact that the Western countries are facing a new slump while the USA has not yet overcome the consequences of the previous crisis. This refers to inflation and unemployment of which rates are twice or twice and a half as high as in the early seventies.

Some press organs in the West are trying to explain the increased difficulties by the rise of prices of imported oil. But such assertions are refuted by serious bourgeois economists. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which includes all industrialized capitalist countries, believes that the Western economy began declining long before the oil prices were raised.

The activity and purchasing power of the population began to slump since the beginning of the year under the impact of inflation and mass unemployment. During the past six months the real wages of American workers, according to official figures, went down two per cent. In a situation marked by general uncertainty the private companies restrict their investments in machinery, equipment and commodity orders. All this testifies to the profound nature of the present difficulties that are due to the very principles of the bourgeois economy.

ZA RUBEZHOM EDITORIAL ON WORLD WAR II ANNIVERSARY

LD180835 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 36 Signed to Press 30 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "People: Be Vigilant!"]

[Text] The 40th anniversary of the beginning of World War II is being widely commemorated everywhere. Again and again academics explain the reasons for it, devoting long articles to the political background. Citing their research, statesmen and public figures, by drawing historical parallels, attempt to form conclusions for current policy. Ordinary people hold meetings and gatherings at which they persistently demand that peace be strengthened by deepening detente, swiftly halting the dangerous arms race, limiting armed forces and arms and finally insuring complete and universal disarmament. They call for the manifold redoubling of efforts to prevent a repetition of the tragedy which cost more than 50 million lives and caused enormous devastation.

Bourgeois historians and publicists and also statesmen, in inducing their readers or audiences to look back, strive to present them with a distorted picture of the recent past, placing all the blame for the unleashing of the war on those who were caught and punished and also on their direct inspirers who have long vanished from the international arena. Some of them make special attempts, despite the well-known historical facts, to discredit the Soviet Union's prewar foreign policy, making no mention of its long, intense and tireless struggle to create a system of collective security or, as it was then expressed, "collective defense" against the growing danger of fascist aggression and reducing the war's entire prehistory to the Soviet-German nonaggression pact concluded one week before the war began.

They need this deliberate distortion to shield those who were really to blame for preparing and launching World War II--the ruling clique of the imperialist powers which attempted to use the Nazi leaders' pathological anti-Sovietism to defeat and liquidate the first socialist country. Along with Goebbels, the propagandists of bourgeois Britain, France and America ranted about the "Soviet danger," attempted to intimidate the population of their countries with the specter of the "Soviet hordes" supposedly ready to invade West Europe and depicted Nazi Germany as a barrier against that "danger." The Western countries' military-industrial monopolies helped the Nazis create a mighty war machine and the Western governments did not so much as lift a finger when Hitler, testing that machine, moved it first into the Rhineland, then into Austria and Czechoslovakia and finally into Poland. France and Britain calculated that Hitler would not stop at the Polish-Soviet border and, while formally declaring war on Germany, in 34 weeks failed to carry out a single artillery bombardment on the Western front!

Homespun strategists and political schemers dare to accuse the Soviet Union of preventing Hitler's armies from reaching its then borders and of moving troops to the West in order to protect from Nazi occupation the population of the western Ukraine and western Belorussia who lived in their own lands seized by the landowners' Poland in 1920. Liberating brother Ukrainians and Belorussians, the Red Army moved the Soviet border far to the west, thereby improving conditions for the subsequent rebuff of Hitlerite aggression whose inevitability was obvious.

In World War II the Soviet State proved to be the chief bulwark of the antifascist coalition and made a decisive contribution to the defeat of Nazi Germany and the common victory over the fascist and militarist powers. Loyal to its alliance commitments, the Soviet Union provided aid to the Anglo-American forces both in Europe and the Far East when the military situation demanded it. It implemented to the letter the accords reached by the leaders of the antifascist coalition states at Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam.

Nevertheless, the cries of the "Soviet danger," resumed almost immediately after the war ended. Borrowing Goebbels' phrase "the Iron Curtain," Churchill made from the U.S. city of Fulton an appeal to all reactionary imperialist forces to unite in the struggle against the "Soviet danger." Behind this propaganda screen reactionary circles in the imperialist countries headed by the United States knocked together the NATO aggressive bloc, creating an enormous and ever-increasing military machine.

Although the bloc comprises 15 major capitalist states of Europe and North America, its leaders depict themselves as helpless lambs threatened by the "Soviet wolf." NATO generals, manipulating invented figures for Soviet divisions, tanks and warships, intimidate not only the U.S. Congress, demanding more and more appropriations for arms, but also European statesmen, inducing them to empty their taxpayers' pockets so as to pay for increasingly complex and costly weapons supplied, incidentally, by U.S. military-industrial firms. In some NATO countries there are sensible individuals who have dared to point out to the lying generals that they are deliberately misrepresenting the situation in Europe. But docile ministers, particularly on the banks of the Rhine, with parrot-like obedience repeat the fabrications about "Soviet military superiority." They have used the 40th anniversary of the beginning of the war to demand from the USSR what amounts to unilateral arms reduction and even disarmament.

Recently the so-called "Soviet military danger" has become a favorite theme not only of the authors of inferior works but also of statements by reactionary figures from the Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union in the FRG and rightwing Conservatives in Britain. Here they are inspired by the actions of stooges of the U.S. military-industrial complex, who have used the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty to mount an unbridled campaign for the allocation of colossal new appropriations for nuclear weapons.

Seized by a desire to obtain further military expenditure, the supporters of the arms race reject without discussion all the socialist countries' proposals aimed at easing military confrontation in Europe as a whole and central Europe in particular.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have repeatedly, consistently and persistently proposed and continue to propose not only that the damaging and dangerous arms race be ended but also that disarmament be started. These proposals are enshrined in the congress decisions of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties--that is, they are an obligatory program.

The insistent proposals on ending the arms race and halting the senseless and dangerous stockpiling of new mountains of weapons on the European Continent were reiterated and reaffirmed during the recent meetings in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of the communist and workers parties of the fraternal socialist countries of Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Romania, Poland, Bulgaria and Mongolia. However, like earlier proposals from the socialist countries, they were not seriously examined either by the leaders of the NATO bloc or by the bloc countries' governments and parliaments. Instead of discussing in businesslike fashion specific and clear proposals leading to an easing of military confrontation in Europe, some Western figures have been carried away by the plans to deploy 600 new U.S. missiles with nuclear warheads on the continent. Taking people for naive simpletons, these figures assert that the more weapons there are, the stronger security is, and the greater military confrontation is, the better it is for peace. What dangerous reasoning!

The Czechoslovak patriot and communist Julius Fucik, who sacrificed his life in the struggle against the Nazi oppressors, before his execution in the fascist prison at Ploetzensee concluded his famous "Report From the Gallows" with the words: "People! I have loved you. Be vigilant!" The call for vigilance against the intrigues of the enemies of peace must ring out with particular force everywhere on this tragic 40th anniversary.

ERWIN INCIDENT NOT FIRST IN URANIUM DISAPPEARANCE

LD200940 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Kacharov]

[Text] An unknown quantity of enriched uranium has disappeared from the atomic works in Erwin, Tennessee. By order of the authorities, this plant, which produces fuel for atomic submarines, has been closed until the matter has been rectified.

The UPI report says that an unknown quantity of uranium has disappeared but we know that according to established rules, a plant is shut down if 9 kg or more of nuclear fuel disappears.

Let me remind you that such things have happened before without the missing uranium or plutonium ever being found. It is believed that it is either stockpiled in the arsenals of the U.S. mafia, or has been secretly taken abroad, in particular to Israel.

Regarding the use of these materials, it is known that an atomic bomb can be made by any student with a smattering of physics, and detailed instructions on how to do this have been openly published in the U.S. press.

ATTRACTION, REPULSION IN U.S.-PRC POLES OF STRENGTH

LD191647 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 37, 7 Sep 79 p 15 LD

[V. Ivanov commentary: "Walter Mondale in Beijing"]

[Text] The results of U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale's visit to the PRC attest to a trend toward the two countries' further strategic rapprochement. New agreements were signed on cultural exchange and cooperation in the spheres of hydroelectric power and the use of water resources. Agreement was reached on an exchange of visits by the top leaders. Washington established credit for China to the tune of \$2 billion. And all this was subordinate to the chief aim--that of coordinating Washington's expansionist plans and Beijing's hegemonist designs. Matters went so far that the vice president began comparing American-Chinese contacts to U.S. relations with its NATO partners.

The rapprochement process does have, it is true, both limits and complexities. No mutual courting or rhetoric can hide the submerged rocks against which the strategists of "normalization" are forever throwing themselves. The real contradictions--economic (let us recall, for example, the argument over Chinese textile exports to the United States) and military-political (the Taiwan issue), not to mention ideological--remain and will undoubtedly continue to make themselves known, particularly as rapprochement is taking place on a basis which can scarcely be considered firm: Each is striving to make better use of the other in his own mercenary interests. Partnership in this case in no way rules out acute confrontation.

In Beijing the guest proclaimed the thesis of a "strong China" advantageous to the United States and a "strong United States" advantageous to the PRC. Of course, this approach impressed both the hosts and those American circles seeking a risky international game of chance using the "Chinese trump card." But here, too, things are not so simple as might appear from W. Mondale's speech in Beijing. The American and Chinese poles of strength are not just mutual attraction but also mutual repulsion.

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Washington desires only the "strong China" which will always be prepared to follow in the wake of American strategy. Beijing wants only the "strong America" which will agree constantly to add grist to the mill of China's great-power policy. Each side will hardly act always and in everything in accordance with the other's scenario.

W. Mondale gave assurances in Beijing that the development of American-Chinese relations is "not directed against anyone." However, the guest openly took the side of the Chinese leadership, which is pursuing a policy of escalating tension in Southeast Asia. The U.S. vice president used the platform afforded him for attacks both on Vietnam, which Beijing is threatening with a new "lesson," and on the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which has delivered its people from total annihilation by the Pol Pot clique with the help of its Chinese instructors. It was this that really revealed the identical nature of the interests of those who thirst to avenge the failures of their policies in Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos.

ANICHKIN: NO ILLUSION OF WHO THREATENS PEOPLE'S PEACE, SECURITY

LD201130 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A noisy campaign continues in the United States against Cuba and the Soviet Union; it is based on allegations that organized Soviet combat units have appeared in Cuba. Here is an analysis by observer Oleg Anichkin and this is what he writes:

Even a person little versed in world politics can easily see that the propaganda campaign in the United States is obviously timed to two important events: First, there was a nonaligned summit conference in Havana; second, the U.S. Congress is discussing the SALT II treaty signed recently by the Soviet and American leaders in Vienna. The first round of the debate produced no results that fierce opponents of the treaty counted on. Leaders and circles who see their goal in preventing the accords [from being ratified] or in making their ratification difficult did not like this tendency. These are also the goals of the current propaganda campaign in the United States.

There is another thing: What is happening in the United States now reveals the true essence of the American approach to the developments around the world. They would like to forget or not to recall in the United States that for the past 20 years there have been invasions and sallies against Cuba, that economic and military blockades of it have been organized. There is open backing on American soil by the authorities for Cuban emigre counterrevolutionaries. There are generally known facts when plots were made to assassinate Cuban leaders, including Fidel Castro.

All this seems normal to American politicians but they are outraged when in a situation of continuous provocations against it, Cuba takes measures to insure its security in keeping with the United Nations Charter. Under Article 52 of the Charter, every state has the right to insure individual and collective security.

For as long as 17 years, there has been a training center in Cuba where Soviet military personnel help Cuban Army servicemen to master Soviet military gear that the Cuban Army is equipped with. Neither the numbers nor the functions of the Soviet military personnel have changed all these years. There is absolutely no ground for the various claims that organized Soviet combat units had arrived in Cuba.

The Soviet-Cuban cooperation over the years dictated by goals of Cuba's defense is an inalienable right of the two sovereign states. The United States refuses to consider that. With extreme ease it announces any area of the world a zone of its interest and is ready to act accordingly. This is indicated forcefully by the military strategic doctrines and by the creation of a gigantic system of military bases directed against the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community.

According to admissions by American military leaders themselves, these bases have enabled Washington to constantly and directly bear an impact with its military might on countries most remote from the United States. A prominent American military observer, Baldwin, wrote in his time that the United States needed overseas bases as a springboard for attacks on the central parts of Russia. To quote official American data, at the end of last year the strength of the American servicemen outside the United States ran into half a million. American troops are stationed in more than 30 countries at 2200 military bases. The United States is actively using this force factor as a tool of its foreign policies.

One can quote in this regard a study made by the prestigious Brookings Institute about force without war. The makers of the study had counted that between 1 January 1946 and 31 December 1975 the United States made a threat of using military force on (?215) occasions--that makes it an average of 1 American military threat every 2 months. And in the same 30-year period, the United States made a nuclear threat 19 times.

In the light of all these facts, the current provocative hullabaloo in the United States cannot delude anyone about the party that really threatens peace and security of peoples.

SENATE APPROVES AMENDMENT ON INCREASE OF MILITARY BUDGET

LD191845 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Washington, September 19, TASS--To the accompaniment of the anti-Soviet campaign, concerning the mythical Soviet war menace, started in the United States, the U.S. Senate approved Senator E. Hollings' amendment to the budget resolution by 55 votes against 42. According to this amendment the actual military spendings of the United States for the 1981-1982 fiscal years will grow by 5 percent, or by 25,000 million dollars. Such a generous present to the Pentagon tops the recommendations of the Budget Committee of the higher chamber of the U.S. Congress. Adopted under strong pressure of the military-industrial complex and its lobbyists in the Congress, the Senate decision will allow the Pentagon to increase its budget in 1982 to the astronomical figure of 163,000 million dollars. This is much more than the figure for which the White House was striving, the newspaper Washington POST points out.

The Senate had earlier approved the administration's program for additional budget military spendings for the fiscal year of 1980 amounting to 3,200 million dollars. This ensures an actual growth of military expenditures by three percent. The lion's share of these funds will be spent on the modernisation of land-based strategic missile forces, construction and deployment of the new "MX" missile system.

The victory of the military-industrial complex supporters and of the arms race proponents in the Senate has caused alarm among sober-minded senators.

Replying to the assertions of the "hawks" about the mythical "Soviet war menace," the prominent leader of the Democratic Party Senator Edmund Muskie stated that the main threat to the United States came not from the Soviet Union, but from the daily growing inflations, which could be combatted only by reducing military spendings and not by increasing them. The senator said that if the burden of budget restrictions was being imposed upon millions of Americans, identical restrictions should be imposed on the military.

However, the Senate did not heed common sense. Furthermore, having given the green light to a considerable expansion of the Pentagon's budget for the coming years, the Senate turned down and the same time the amendment of Senator George McGovern, moving to allocate additional funds for the program of school lunches. The senators found these expenditures too "wasteful."

U.S. STARTS DELIVERY OF F-4 PHANTOMS TO EGYPT

LD191747 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Washington, September 19, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov writes: The United States has started deliveries of "F-4 Phantom" fighters to Egypt. This was announced here by a Pentagon spokesman who said that the first eight planes had arrived in Cairo and another eight had already flown out of Homestead Base in Florida. The United States agreed to provide Egypt with 35 planes of this type within the framework of the deal on the sale of American arms to the sum of 1.5 thousand million dollars. The Pentagon spokesman also said that the first 50 armoured personnel carriers of American make had already arrived in Egypt and that in all the United States would supply Egypt with 750 of them. The United States has also offered Egypt two old destroyers of the "Gearing" class.

It is indicated here that the American arms deliveries to Egypt are an "award" to As-Sadat for his betrayal of the interests of Arab countries, this being most patently demonstrated by Egypt's conclusion of the separate "peace treaty" with Israel. The announcement of the commencement of American arms deliveries also pursues the aim of somewhat calming the Egyptian leaders who were irritated by the restraint with which the United States was reacting to their requests for a further increase of American military aid and arms deliveries.

On the other hand, the United States has already agreed to grant Israel military credits to the sum of three billion dollars, that is twice more than to Egypt. For this money Israel will receive the latest American planes, such as the "F-15" and "F-16", and other modern arms, and two air bases will be built in the Negev Desert. At present Israel is pressing for an increase of American military aid by another 1.85 billion dollars. The American side, as it is indicated by authoritative sources, is favourably reacting to these demands.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA ON 'SCANDAL' OVER METROPOL ALMANAC

LD182336 Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[quotations as received]

[Text] Moscow, September 18, TASS--"From the very outset the so-called almanac 'METROPOL' was conceived as an illegal one intended for abroad and for stirring up a scandal.

It was not delivered to any of Soviet publishers, since it well in advance in illegal ways was brought to American publisher Karl Proffer. Can one after that speak of 'suppression', 'censorship' and 'prohibition'? LITERATURENAYA GAZETA writes in view of the hullabaloo raised in the West in this connection. The newspaper points out that the New York TIMES, which published on September 8 a 'Soviet Reply to Five U.S. Authors' who had sent a telegram to the Moscow writers' organization, carried, unfortunately, only the reply's version abridged by one-third and after subjecting it to its censorship. This is why LITERATURNAYA GAZETA published full text of the reply sent to U.S. authors by Feliks Kuznetsov, first secretary of the board of the Moscow writers' organization for an 'objective and correct understanding of this entire story.

As LITERATURNAYA GAZETA points out, dozens of serious Soviet writers of most diverse tastes and creative manners, upon familiarising himself with the contents of 'METROPOL' agreed that this collection is primitive and colourless. "Western propagandists, who quite often did not even looked 'METROPOL' language, stubbornly repeat assertions about 'censorship', 'suppression' of literature and lack of freedoms in the USSR only because weak works from literature point of view really do not find an easy market in the Soviet Union."

"Whose propagandists, LITERATURNAYA writes, not without purpose allow themselves elementary substitution of some notions for others.

They try to make use of "METROPOL" which compromised itself totally, for groundless far-reaching accusations levelled against our literature and our country.

The vain attempts:

"In actual fact, the story of the 'METROPOL' is indicative of quite another thing: Serious, big literature is incompatible with politicking and scandal and, the less so, with servicing hostile propagandist special services," the newspaper emphasized.

IZVESTIYA: DRAFT-HAIG COMMITTEE SET UP, HAIG UNDECIDED

LD191251 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Ironical Notes" from the "World Today" roundup compiled by S. Zykov: "On the Beaten Track"]

[Text] A committee has been set up in Washington for the election of the retired General A. Haig as president of the United States. True, the former commander of Allied Forces, Europe has not yet made the final decision: whether to swell the list of White House hopefuls or, to be on the safe side, to run for a Senate seat on the Republican Party ticket.

Political ambitions have not prevented the general from following the well-trodden path of many of his colleagues from the Pentagon to the boards of military-industrial corporations. He is quoted by the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR as saying that a whole string of concerns has offered him directorships. He has accepted three offers made by Texas Instruments Inc, Canoga Industries and Crown Cork and Seal Co. Ltd.

In the meantime Haig intends to tour the country making a series of speeches about the "Soviet military threat." After all, the corporations that make a fortune out of the arms race do not give money away for nothing! It has to be earned by making the maximum "contribution" to fueling war hysteria.

PRC NAVY COULD BECOME 'IMPORTANT' POLICY FACTOR

LD191441 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Candidate of Historical Sciences Lt Commander V. Yoltukhovskiy article: "Beijing's Naval Ambitions"]

[Text] After the victory of the 1949 revolution in China its southern neighbors believed that at last that country would cease to threaten them. However, it transpired that the schemes of the "Middle Kingdom's" rulers remained the same. The Maoists declared that China regards the territories of many Southeast and South Asian countries in the Pacific and Indian oceans as its own.

A few years ago Beijing officially laid claim to islands in the South China and East China seas. RENMIN RIBAO wrote: The Chinese Government believes that more than 200 islands, sandbanks and reefs in the South China Sea belong to the PRC. Although these islands and sandbanks have been "temporarily lost," the newspaper noted, they must be "liberated."

China's seizure of the Paracel Islands which belong to Vietnam was the first step toward this goal. The recent incursion into Vietnam by the Chinese Armed Forces and China's new provocations against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea show that Mao's heirs intend in real earnest to carry out their late "helmsman's" behest--to "secure" Southeast Asia.

However, the Chinese hegemonists' appetites are not confined to that. They extend to the territories of many other countries--not least those which are today Beijing's new-found "friends." It will be recalled that Mao once said: "In a few years' time we will certainly have built big ships and we will be ready for landings in Japan, the Philippines and San Francisco." These great-power ideas are today embodied in the "four modernizations" program which the Beijing leaders intend to implement. It is primarily a question of modernizing the armed forces, including China's Navy.

The Chinese leadership is intensively building up its navy's might. While in 1970, according to foreign press data, the PRC Navy numbered 150,000 men, including 160,000 in naval aviation and 28,000 marines, the navy's total numerical strength has now reached 300,000 men--that is, it has doubled.

The Chinese Navy (like all armed forces) is now manned in accordance with the law on active military service" adopted in March 1978. That was when a system of manning the armed forces combining compulsory military service with voluntary recruitment was introduced in the country for the first time. The following terms of service are laid down for drafted servicemen: 4 years in naval aviation and shore units and 5 years on ships.

China's Navy comprises ships, naval aircraft, marines, shore batteries and missile units. It is divided operationally and organizationally into three fleets--the northern, eastern and southern fleets. The northern fleet, according to foreign press information, numbers more than 300 ships and launches. Its operational zone includes the area covered by the Yellow Sea and the northern part of the East China Sea, and the coastline from the mouth of the Yalu River in the north to the port of Lianyungang in the south. Its most important bases are Qingdao (the main base) and Lushun (Port Arthur).

The largest of the fleets is the eastern. According to foreign military specialists' estimates it comprises 450-500 ships and launches. The fleet's operational zone extends southward from the port of Lianyungang to the border between the provinces of Fujian and Guangdong (the city of Chaoyang). Its most important bases are Dinghai (the main base), Shanghai and Chusan.

The southern fleet, according to the foreign press, numbers about 300 ships and launches. Its operational zone includes the South China Sea from the city of Chaoyang in the north to the border with Vietnam. The fleet's most important bases are Zhanjiang (the main base) and Yulin.

Each fleet's ships are organizationally combined into brigades of destroyers, submarines, patrol vessels, antisubmarine ships, missile and torpedo launches, landing craft and mine-sweepers. Each brigade comprises 2-5 divisions of ships (or launches).

According to NATO's journal FIFTEEN NATIONS, the number of Chinese naval ships has doubled in the past 10 years. The buildup has proceeded most rapidly in the eastern and southern fleets, which are closest to the countries of Southeast Asia--the center of the Maoists' hegemonist aspirations.

According to the British "Jane's" manual in 1978-1979 the Chinese navy numbered approximately 1,630 warships and launches and also auxiliary craft. The ships include 77 diesel-powered submarines (including one missile-armed submarine), 9 guided-missile destroyers and 14 frigates. Most of the fleet strength consists of missile ships, gunboats and torpedo boats.

The naval aircraft fleet, "Jane's" affirms, comprises almost 700 combat aircraft, including 500 fighters. In addition, the naval air force includes torpedo bombers, obsolete seaplanes, helicopters, and communications and transport aircraft. Although organizationally fighter aviation is part of the navy, operationally it is included in China's general air defense system.

Shore artillery and missile units as a rule are located in the region of naval bases and anchorages and in parts of the shoreline amenable for landing purposes. According to the foreign press these units are armed mostly with 100mm and 152mm artillery and launch installations for shore-based antiship missiles.

The marines are organizationally combined into several formations. Foreign specialists believe that the marines' main tasks in a war will be to participate in tactical and operational landings on enemy territory.

Various assessments are made of Chinese naval potential. Some foreign specialists assume that Beijing's navy does not represent a major threat, since it is based on obsolete ships built 15-20 years ago. However, it must not be forgotten that the Chinese Navy has emerged as the third largest in the world in terms of the number of ships and personnel.

In recent years great attention has been paid to the development of the Chinese Navy. In 1975 Mao Zedong set the task for the decade as being "to create a navy which an enemy would fear." Beijing's leaders have drawn up a long-term program for constructing a missile-armed ocean-going fleet capable of realizing their expansionist designs in many regions of the world. Understanding as it does the limited potential of the Chinese economy, the Beijing hierarchy is banking on the help of the developed capitalist states, particularly NATO members, in building the navy.

China has engaged in vigorous activity to discover opportunities for acquiring weapons and military equipment from abroad, including equipment for the navy. From Britain it plans to purchase a large consignment of deck-mounted Harrier VTOL jet fighter-bombers. In Italy Beijing's representatives have inspected ship's guns manufactured by the Oto-Melara firm. The Maoists are displaying great interest in submarine equipment and also in antisubmarine, navigational and radar equipment.

During their visits to Western Europe Chinese military specialists discussed problems of designing nuclear-powered ships. According to foreign press reports, the PRC plans to construct at least one nuclear submarine. Even now China annually builds between four and six diesel-electric-driven submarines.

According to the foreign press China has stepped up the construction of destroyers, frigates and patrol boats with improved antisubmarine missile armament. Work is under-way on constructing new and modernizing old wharves and ports able to receive and equip large surface vessels.

All these facts testify that the Beijing leadership is striving to create a navy capable of becoming an important means of implementing China's great-power, hegemonist policy, which is a most serious threat to world peace.

SOIREE RECALLS PAST MILITARY, ECONOMIC AID TO PRC

LD201001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Soiree in Friendship House"]

[Text] On 17 September the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society together with the Soviet Committee of War Veterans organized a soiree and meeting for participants in the Manchurian liberation and Soviet specialists who helped China in creating the foundations of a socialist economy and training cadres for the PRC's industry, science and culture.

Those who spoke at the soiree stressed the decisive role of the Soviet people and their armed forces in achieving victory over militarist Japan and described the USSR's international aid to the peoples of China and Korea in their liberation.

The defeat of the million-strong Kwantung army and the liberation of northeast China by the Soviet troops, together with the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Army and local partisan detachments, created favorable conditions for the emergence there of a new political center of the Chinese revolution--the Manchurian revolutionary base, which became a reliable military-strategic bridgehead for China's revolutionary forces. Those forces played the decisive part in defeating Chiang Kai-Shek's troops and in the Chinese revolution victory as a result of which the PRC was formed.

The all-round aid of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to people's China was an important international factor which insured a successful start to building a new society in the PRC. The Soviet Union, in giving every assistance to the socialist building launched in China in those years, reaffirmed its devotion to the principles of internationalism in accordance with which, from the first days of the October Revolution, the Soviet people always stood on the side of the Chinese revolutionary forces.

The soiree was attended by activists of the Soviet-Chinese friendship society and the Soviet war veterans committee, scholars, and representatives of the capital's public.

KORNILOV COMMENTS ON SOCIOPOLITICAL CHANGES IN AFGHANISTAN

LD191735 Moscow TASS in English 1467 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

["Afghanistan: Following the Course of Positive Transformation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 19, TASS--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Whatever field of life in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan you may take, you will everywhere clearly see the weighty results of the important and positive sociopolitical and economic transformations started by the April revolution and being now actively carried out in the country.

The Afghan countryside is changing. As a result of a land reform the centuries old dream of millions of peasants, who for the first time ever became masters of their own land, is coming true. The transformations in the countryside have already practically uprooted the economic mainstays of feudalism which kept the Afghan peasant for centuries in the fetters of slavery. Now the farmers of Afghanistan see their task in gradually, step by step going over from small peasant households to more effective cooperative farming.

The first five year plan for the development of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, whose main objective is to ensure the wellbeing and flourishing of the mass of the people, has been elaborated and is now being successfully implemented. The realisation of the plan will ensure Afghanistan's gradual transition to the contemporary industrial path of development, strengthening the country's defence capacity and lays the groundwork for the resolution of the most important social tasks in building a society without exploitation of man by man.

The campaign to end illiteracy, eradicate diseases and poverty is gaining in scope. Revolutionary Afghanistan is using every opportunity for developing culture, raising the level of knowledge of the working people of all nationalities, is working for true brotherhood, equality, ensuring equal democratic rights and freedoms for all nationalities and tribes inhabiting the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Among the visible gains of the revolution is the emancipation of women, the holding of the country's first population census and opening of hundreds of new schools.

The implementation of the major and important transformations placed on the order of the day by the April revolution, the elimination of the hard consequences of feudal rule is no simple, no easy task. The more so that the people of Afghanistan enthusiastically building a new life has to repel the onslaught of counterrevolution relying on support from the outside in its attempts to restore in the country the old order. But, as the Afghan press stresses, 98 percent of the people enthusiastically welcome and support the revolutionary course pursued by the country's People's Democratic Party. On the side of revolutionary Afghanistan is the support and solidarity of the socialist states, of the entire progressive international public.

JOURNALISTS TRAINING SEMINAR OPENS IN KABUL

LD191250 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, September 19, TASS--The first seminar ever on the training of journalists has opened in the Afghanistan capital. It was organised on the initiative of the country's BAKHTAR news agency. Attending the seminar are some 150 staffers of the country's mass media--the agency, newspapers, magazines, radio and television.

LD191041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Text] As the discussion of the SALT II treaty heats up in the United States the world public, above all the European public, is expressing growing interest in seeing the treaty ratified and implemented. This interest is natural and understandable. The SALT II treaty is an important step forward in the struggle to curb the arms race. As the West German communists' paper UNSERE ZEIT rightly stresses, "the European peoples are bound to benefit from the reduction of nuclear weapon stockpiles: The fewer missiles there are, the less danger there is of a nuclear war."

According to the FRG defense minister, the NATO bloc must look at its defense on a long-term basis, since only he who has a defense capability will ultimately carry weight in "disarmament" talks. It is strange logic, of course, to call for armament so as to reach agreement on disarmament!

We know the age-old saying that "you can't hitch a timorous doe and a stallion together in the same team." Yet this is exactly what the U.S. and West European leaders are trying to do--to hitch both detente and military preparations to their policy chariot. A British Government defense White Paper talks about the need "to achieve detente and simultaneously to maintain military security." The same thesis occurs in the FRG Government's official reply to Bundestag factions' questions about disarmament. The Federal Government even assured the Bundestag deputies that its military preparations allegedly "contradict neither the detente process nor the specific talks on arms control."

A candid admission on this score was made by FRG Defense Minister Apel, who said that "words are worth little; the main thing is action." Apel made this statement on returning from the NATO Council session held in Washington last May. A lot was said about peace and detente at that session too. But the session also adopted a long-term program for arming NATO to last until the end of the 20th century, which once again demonstrated in what direction the "two footholds" doctrine is moving.

The same contradiction between the Western countries' words and deeds, the same desire to rely primarily on force of arms have recently been apparent. America's CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR quoted an impressive list of "certain measures carried out in the United States." According to the paper, some time ago 550 new Minuteman-3 ICBM's were positioned in the United States, 496 new ballistic missiles were accepted for Poseidon submarines, the number of strategic warheads and bombs was increased from 3,000 to 9,000, the improvement of Tomahawk strategic cruise missiles was completed and so forth.

The military-industrial complex is bringing increasing pressure to bear on the American administration to accelerate "measures" of this kind. Under that pressure Washington decided to initiate the process of creation of the new MX ICBM. It is planned to construct a total of 200 MX missiles which, along with other equipment, will cost \$30 billion-plus.

Recently there has been a sharp increase in pressure on the West European NATO countries aimed at forcing them to agree to so-called "nuclear modernization," that is, deployment of 600 Pershing-2 "Euromissile" systems on the territory of the FRG and Britain, Belgium and the Netherlands and perhaps also Italy. The decision about this is to be made at the NATO conference in December. It is a crucial decision. Not surprisingly, the Western press calls the December conference an important milestone in NATO's activity for the next 30 years. As the American WALL STREET JOURNAL points out, two groups are already working on preparations for the conference. One is involved with the "nuclear modernization" question, the other is elaborating proposals...on arms control. In other words, they are operating in the spirit of the "two footholds" doctrine. The WALL STREET JOURNAL hints transparently that the first group has the major task. As for the second group's work, it is a red herring whose purpose is to "reduce international political opposition" in Western Europe to the plans for nuclear rearmament.

There is no doubt that the "two footholds" doctrine has a militarist purpose. It is based in fact on the militarists' old dogma--"if you want peace, prepare for war." More than 120 years ago, on 30 July 1859, Karl Marx exposed this dogma in the paper DAS VOLK, branding it a "hypocritical policy" which, he said, "contains a great lie" and can only mean unhappiness for Europe.

Today the militarists' political hypocrisy is nourished by a monstrous lie--the myth of the "Soviet military threat." It did not come into being today or yesterday. It came into being almost the day after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It was invented by Western imperialists as an ideological and propagandist cover for their desire to "smother" the victorious socialist revolution "in the cradle."

Now that we have tangible detente on the European Continent and now that the Helsinki all-European conference has pointed the way to broadening peaceful cooperation and talks are being held in Vienna on reducing the level of military confrontation in central Europe, the "Soviet threat" ballyhoo breaks out again.

By misleading the Western public about USSR foreign policy, keeping quiet about its peace-loving initiatives and brandishing the bugbear of the nonexistent "Soviet military threat," the Pentagon and NATO hope to get the North Atlantic bloc states to spend more and more on arms, cranking up the arms race and slowing down the development of detente, particularly military detente.

How long will this deception continue? NATO is using this deception as a cover for military preparations and is undermining detente and peace--a peace gained with such difficulty 34 years ago and paid for by the blood and tears of tens of millions of people--throughout the world. Americans and West Europeans ought to be aware that the real danger they face is not the fictitious "Soviet military threat" but all that lies behind NATO's brazen speculation on artificially created fear. The payment for fear is growing military expenditure and the arms race. The only way to get rid of this fear and the monstrous lie on which the hypocritical "two footholds" policy and NATO's entire militarist activity are based is to say a resolute "no!" to the myth of the "Soviet military threat."

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN BRUSSELS

LD200328 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1617 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, 19 September, TASS--A session of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities at the foreign minister level took place in the Belgian capital at a time when disagreements among the partners in the EEC are growing worse. There were two main points on the agenda of the session: the French proposal for amendments to the 1957 Euratom agreement and the procedure for Spain's entry into the Common Market.

No agreement was reached on either point. In July of this year France submitted a memorandum to be considered by its EEC partners. This memorandum was on changes in the section of the Euratom agreement concerning the conclusion of deals on the supply of nuclear fuel carried out under the agency's strict control. France is seeking greater autonomy in the field of purchases of nuclear fuel from third countries. It insists that this problem, which is currently exclusively within the competence of Euratom should be transferred to national governments to deal with. The governments of other countries of the Nine are against this, considering that such a decision would lead to a weakening of safety measures.

Consideration of the issue of Spain's entry into the Common Market was an important part of the session's work. The Spanish delegation led by L. Calvo Sotelo, minister of relations with the EEC, demanded that the country be granted a "transitional" period" of from 5 to 10 years to remove customs barriers and create more favorable conditions for "the adaption of national industry and agriculture."

However, such periods of time do not please Little Europe. The leaders of the Nine insist that the Spanish Government should remove customs tariffs on industrial goods from EEC member countries as quickly as possible.

The session also touched on questions of granting a number of trade advantages to Portugal and Israel. However, due to considerable disagreements between the session's participants the consideration of these questions was postponed.

IZVESTIYA INTERVIEWS FRENCH SENATE PRESIDENT

LD200807 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Krivopalov interview: "Useful Contacts: President of French Senate Calls for Detente To Be Strengthened"]

[Text] Alain Poher, president of the French Senate, arrives in Moscow on 17 September on the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. On the eve of this official visit he answered questions posed by IZVESTIYA's correspondent in Paris, A. Krivopalov.

[Question] Paris--For the first time in the history of our country's interparliamentary ties an official visit will be made to the USSR by the president of the French Senate. What, Mr Poher, are your feelings in setting off for the Soviet Union and what do you expect from your visit?

[Answer] Yes, this is indeed the first trip to the USSR by a president of the French Senate, and moreover my first personal trip to the Soviet Union. I have been a parliamentarian for 30 years now, and it is, of course, not quite a normal state of affairs that until now I have not been able to visit the great Soviet land which, in fighting heroically against the fascist aggressors, acted decisively to help France and its allies to regain freedom and, especially, peace. However, peace must be constantly defended. This goal is served by rapprochement between our peoples and the desire to better understand each other's way of life and views--all that reveals the differences between us. From my trip to Moscow I expect above all an opportunity to become better acquainted with your great state and to familiarize myself more closely with how its highest legislative and executive power functions, which will certainly make it easier to fulfill my main task: to promote the development and strengthening of ties between French and Soviet parliamentary friendship groups.

I would like to take this opportunity to note that the Franco-Soviet friendship group in the Senate is the most active and numerically strong of all such groups in our chamber.

[Question] How, Mr President, do you see the role of parliamentarians in the cause of developing cooperation between France and the USSR and in the cause of peace and detente in Europe and throughout the world?

[Answer] This task seems to me to be fundamental for parliamentarians. I consider it very important that our two countries' political leaders are striving to get to know each other more closely and meet as often as possible. This promotes the establishment of personal relations between them, which helps them to hold talks in the frankest atmosphere without worrying about strict protocol. If you know your interlocutor better, you can talk with him more freely. It is clear that in such relations sincerity is an element of detente. In the course of such contacts it is easier to understand the arguments in favor of a particular political choice and become aware of the grounds for a particular decision. Thus when trust based on friendship prevails the partners begin to approach each other's ideas and conduct in a less prejudiced way. Naturally, each of them has an interest which he is watching over, each of them is defending his country's future. But why not do this in a spirit of mutual cooperation and peaceful coexistence?

In my view, in the nuclear era which we have entered, possible armed conflict would be the greatest evil for mankind. That is why parliamentarians, being aware of this, must be vigilant in the interests of insuring and consolidating detente, which still seems fragile to me.

In a word, one can display differences and even wish to do so, but it is not at all necessary to become enemies. I firmly believe in peace, because on the threshold of a new millenium, that is the path of wisdom.

SAN MARINO FOREIGN SECRETARY ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD192358 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1659 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 19 September, TASS--Giordano Bruno Reffi, secretary of state for foreign and political affairs of the Republic of San Marino, arrived here on visit today.

REPORTAGE ON KOSYGIN VISIT TO PDRY

PDRY Premier's Dinner Speech

LD191139 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report on speech by PDRY Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad at 16 September Aden dinner in honor of USSR Premier A.N. Kosygin under the general heading "In an Atmosphere of Friendship and Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] On behalf of and on the instructions of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and Council of Ministers of Democratic Yemen, 'A.N. Muhammad welcomed A.N. Kosygin and wished him a happy stay.

We have already exchanged visits at high party and state levels, which has become the rule for our countries, 'A.N. Muhammad went on to say. Moscow and Aden have hospitably welcomed party delegations and delegations of public organizations and economic, cultural and information organs. This is a part of the efforts we have jointly made and are making to consolidate the ties of friendship between our peoples, parties and governments established since our people obtained national independence at the end of 1967.

Could any of us have predicted that a time would come when the walls of isolation would crumble forever--walls erected before us by the colonialists to prevent the establishment of relations of friendship, cooperation and equality between our peoples. We in Democratic Yemen knew that the dawn of freedom would undoubtedly rise on the path of our people's national liberation. And the leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution pointed out that scientific predictions will become reality.

More than 60 years ago the Great October Socialist Revolution of the peoples of the great Soviet Union roused peoples throughout the world to life. Since that day dozens of colonial, fascist, dictatorial and other reactionary regimes have collapsed and the peoples have obtained freedom and embarked on the path of independent development. The world socialist system has emerged--the decisive factor of historical progress. All this has taken place thanks to the influence and assistance of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which is rightly considered the pioneer of the socialist epoch.

Our people were able to secure victory in the struggle for their national liberation, forcing the colonialists to leave our land. Today, in spite of the distance and the oceans which separate our countries, we are meeting again in Aden as we once met in Moscow.

The relations of friendship and cooperation which link Democratic Yemen and the Soviet Union are still young. But, despite this, in the few years of our cooperation we have been able to achieve certain progress in various spheres--party, state, economic, military and cultural.

Our views and positions have always coincided on problems of democracy and peace, and especially on the Vietnam question and the situation in the Near East and southern Africa. This progress has been achieved thanks to the spirit of mutual understanding and to the revolutionary principles which our parties and governments adhere to--the principles of the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and racism and for the attainment of progress, peace and socialism.

The Soviet Union supported our people's struggle in defense of national independence and sovereignty and gave fraternal assistance in [our] development along the path of social progress during the days of severe trials under the conspiracy between imperialism and reaction against the Yemen revolution and the Yemeni people. And we must note that our hearts are filled with respect for and gratitude to the Soviet people for their international solidarity with our people's struggle on the path of building the new life.

The role of the Soviet Union, which is the mainstay of the people's struggle for freedom, economic liberation and progress, the speaker continued, has aroused the anger of world imperialism and impelled it to unleash false anti-Soviet propaganda with the aim of isolating the Soviet Union from the national liberation movement which fights against the colonialists for freedom and independence. However, the imperialists and their stooges distort the historical facts. The forces of liberation and progress know who their friends are, and who their enemies are. They also know that world imperialism will never support the peoples' liberation struggle, since it is essentially hostile to the cause of the peoples' liberation and progress.

The position of the Soviet Union, which takes the side of the Namibian and Zimbabwe peoples' struggle against racist domination and the Arab peoples' just struggle both for the liberation of Arab lands and for the Arab people of Palestine to be able to resolve their own destiny and create an independent national state under the leadership of the PLO, is evidence that the Soviet Union is following the path outlined by the October Revolution, which proclaimed the ideals of freedom, progress, peace and equality.

We do not want to separate the efforts your states make in the cause of achieving the peoples' freedom and self-determination from your unstinting efforts to achieve the aims of international detente, and particularly in the sphere of strategic arms limitation and the complete elimination of weapons of mass destruction. We in Democratic Yemen fully support your efforts and your principled stance.

The Soviet people's new victories in building developed socialism arouse feelings of admiration and respect in us. The growth in the role of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries in the international arena is a great achievement for peace-loving forces in their struggle against imperialism.

Unlimited scope has opened up before our countries for cooperation and the exchange of views in revolutionary building. I am fully confident that your visit to our country will consolidate our friendship still more and serve the common interests of our peoples and parties, 'A.N. Muhammad said in conclusion. He proposed a toast to Yemeni-Soviet friendship, to the health of Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and to the victory of the supreme ideals of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism.

Kosygin 16 Sep Dinner Speech

LD191111 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report on speech by A.N. Kosygin at 16 September Aden dinner under general heading "In an Atmosphere of Friendship and Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] Addressing the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] leaders present, A.N. Kosygin expressed deep gratitude for the invitation to visit the PDRY and for the cordial reception met with there.

We heard with great attention, he went on, the remarkable speech by Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and perceive his evaluation of our relations and the Soviet Union's role as an expression of the feelings of friendship which the working people of Democratic Yemen entertain toward our country.

In reply, permit me to convey to you and to all the people of the PDRY cordial greetings and best wishes from the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of our Leninist Party's Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Relations between the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen are relations of constantly growing cooperation embracing the most diverse spheres. The firmness and vitality of our relations are associated with our common aims in the struggle against imperialism and for peace and social progress.

Soviet people are following with respect and feelings of solidarity the creative work which is under way in Democratic Yemen. Substantial changes have taken place in your country in the years of independent development.

In a month's time it will be the first anniversary of the formation of the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP), which has proclaimed scientific socialism to be its ideological and political platform. The party's formation was an outstanding event in Democratic Yemen's history. The actions of the national liberation and revolutionary movement shows that a vanguard party incorporating the leading section of the working class and peasantry becomes a great force, inasmuch as it correctly takes into account and expresses the interests of the people's masses.

We sincerely wish the YSP and its leadership successes in building Democratic Yemen and in developing the country's productive forces, improving the people's life and consolidating your republic's security and international position.

To a considerable extent this position depends on the situation emerging in the Near East.

The conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty did not bring the establishment of lasting peace in that region one step nearer. On the contrary, it erected a new barrier in the path toward an all-embracing, just settlement which alone can insure such a peace.

It is not surprising that Israel, encouraged by the conclusion of this anti-Arab deal, is acting more and more brazenly, particularly in respect to Lebanon. Almost daily Lebanese civilians and Palestinians who are only in Lebanon because their lands are occupied by Israel die under Israeli shelling and bombing and from Israeli bullets. The Israelis are denying the Palestinians their right to a motherland and permitting themselves to act as if there is no morality in the world, no international laws and no stern lessons of recent history which should not be forgotten.

Talks are now under way on so-called "autonomy for the Palestinians," and some people want to present this as an attempt to find a solution in accordance with the Palestinians' interests. But talk about "autonomy" and "self-administration" has nothing to do with the implementation of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate national rights. In reality these are talks on how to consolidate Israeli domination of the occupied Palestinian lands and how to prevent self-determination by the Arab people of Palestine, whose sole legitimate representative is the PLO.

In defending their legitimate rights and interests the Arab peoples rely on broad international support. The invariable solidarity of the Soviet Union, other socialist community countries and all who favor justice in international relations and respect for peoples' rights has been and will be on their side. We support the Arabs' just cause and are united with you in the struggle for lasting peace in the Near East. This can only be achieved on condition of the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the satisfaction of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state, and the guaranteeing of the right to independent existence and security for all states in the region.

We have every reason to be satisfied with the talks held today with the leaders of Democratic Yemen. If we were to single out the main thing in our talks, it would be of course, the mutual desire to strengthen and develop fruitful cooperation and friendship between our countries and peoples and mutual respect and solidarity in the struggle for peace and social progress.

In conclusion A.N. Kosygin proposed a toast to the people of Democratic Yemen, to friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the PDRY, to comrades 'Abd Al-Fattah Isma'il and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and to all the South Yemeni friends present.

The speeches [of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Kosygin] were listened to with great attention and were repeatedly interrupted by applause.

The dinner passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Joint Communiqué

LD201039 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 79 Morning Edition pp 1, 4 LD

[Text of "Joint Communiqué on the Visit to the PDRY by A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] At the invitation of 'A.N. Muhammad, member of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Council of Ministers, A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, paid a friendly visit to the PDRY 16-17 September 1979.

A warm and cordial reception reflecting the deep feelings of friendship between the Soviet people and the PDRY people was extended to A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the persons accompanying him. A.N. Kosygin and the persons accompanying him visited the memorial to the fallen heroes of the revolution and laid a wreath.

A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, had a meeting with 'A. al-F. Isma'il, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, during which a warm, friendly conversation took place. A.N. Kosygin conveyed to the PDRY leaders greetings and wishes for success in building the new society from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Talks which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding were held between A. N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and 'A.N. Muhammad, member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers.

The following participated in the talks:

On the Soviet side: Z.A. Pataridze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; S.A. Skachkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR deputy defense minister; L.F. Ilichev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and USSR deputy foreign minister; B.T. Batsanov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and assistant to the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; F.N. Fedotov, USSR ambassador to the PDRY; Yu.V. Firsov, assistant to the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and A.P. Baryshev, deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Near Eastern Countries Department;

On the South Yemeni side: S. Salih Muhammad, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister; 'A.A. Antar, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo and defense minister; H. al-'Attas, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of installations; M. Najashi, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of culture and tourism; 'A. Al-G. 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of industry; R.M. Thabit, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of information; 'A.A. Muthana, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister affairs; F. Ibn Ghanim, minister of planning 'A.'A. 'Abd ar-Rahman, deputy foreign minister; Y. Salih, chief of the PDRY Foreign Ministry USSR and East European Countries Department; and S. 'Umar, chief of the YSP Central Committee Secretariat USSR and East European Countries Department.

The sides exchanged opinions on questions of the further developing Soviet-South Yemeni relations and the situation in the Near East and also on certain other international problems.

The successful development of the relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY in the political, economic, scientific, cultural and other spheres was noted satisfactorily. The USSR and the PDRY will continue to attach primary significance to strengthening political relations in view of their importance for the whole complex of questions of bilateral Soviet-South Yemeni cooperation.

The sides believe that the PDRY's entry into CEMA as an observer will contribute to expanding the scale of Democratic Yemen's cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

Particular attention was paid to the situation in the Near East during the talks. The sides resolutely condemn the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel as an action aimed against the vital interests of all the Arab countries and peoples. They regard this deal as a serious obstacle in the way of a just, all-embracing settlement and the establishment of lasting peace in the Near East.

The Soviet Union and the PDRY reaffirm their determination to continue the struggle to establish just and lasting peace in the Near East. For this, it is necessary to insure the complete withdrawal of Israel's troops from all the Arab territories which Israel occupied in 1967 and the implementation of the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable national rights, including their right to self-determination and to create their own independent state.

They reaffirm that they regard the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

In the course of the talks emphasis was laid on the great importance of the task of further strengthening the cohesion and unity of action of the Arab states and all patriotic forces in the Arab world on the common platform of condemnation of the separate treaty and a resolute struggle against the capitulationist course and imperialism's intrigues and for the achievement of just peace. It was noted in this connection that the decisions of the pan-Arab conferences in Baghdad still remain the basis for Arabs' coordinated actions aimed at defending their legitimate rights and interests.

The sides expressed their conviction that the further strengthening of the Arab peoples' friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist community countries accords with the interests of consolidating the Arab states' independence and security. They declared that they will continue to rebuff any attempts to undermine Soviet-Arab friendship.

In discussing other international problems the sides also noted the complete coincidence of the USSR and PDRY positions. They reaffirmed their invariable dedication to the struggle to deepen the process of the relaxation of international tension and extend it to all regions of the world. In their opinion, real and constructive measures aimed at ending the arms race would be of paramount importance from this viewpoint. It was noted in this connection that the signing of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments is of exceptionally great importance for strengthening international security and universal peace.

The sides advocated the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and the necessity of intensifying efforts in the struggle to eliminate existing foreign military bases.

The Soviet Union and the PDRY advocate that the Red Sea basin be transformed into a zone of peace on the basis of strict respect for the rights and interests of all littoral states, noninterference in their internal affairs and also due consideration for the interests of international maritime navigation.

Serious concern was expressed during the talks at the persisting tension in the situation in Southeast Asia. The sides proclaimed their solidarity with the peoples of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea which are building a new life. The Soviet Union and the PDRY state their support for Vietnam's just and constructive position aimed at resolving disputed issues through negotiation.

The sides express solidarity with the Kampuchean people who are engaged in surmounting the grim consequences of the murderous Pol Pot regime and reviving and building their motherland. The Soviet Union and the PDRY regard the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea as the sole legitimate representative of Kampuchea entitled to represent that country in the United Nations and other international organizations and forums.

The Soviet Union and the PDRY support the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan who are confidently traveling their chosen path of progressive transformations, surmounting the resistance of internal and external reaction. They demand an end to subversive operations and external interference in that country's affairs.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

The talks expressed satisfaction with the successful results of the sixth conference of nonaligned countries' heads of state and government and stressed the importance of the nonaligned movement as an important factor in the struggle for peace, disarmament and detente and against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The sides condemned the imperialist powers' interference in the African Continent's affairs and their attempts to stop the movement of Africa's peoples along the path of national liberation and social progress. Firm and unswerving support was reaffirmed for the just struggle by the peoples of the south of Africa for freedom and independence and the complete elimination of colonialist and racist setups [poryadki]. The sides declared that genuine independence for Zimbabwe and Namibia can be insured only as a result of the full and unconditional transfer of complete power to the genuine representatives of those countries' peoples in the shape of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and the South-West African People's Organization.

The Soviet Union and the PDRY advocate the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and equitable basis and the elimination of all forms of colonial and neocolonial exploitation and support the peoples' struggle for the right to control their own national wealth.

Noting the United Nations' important role in consolidating peace and the people's security, the sides advocated the need to further strengthen the United Nations and enhance its effectiveness on the basis of strict observance of the principles and aims of that organization's Charter.

The Soviet and South Yemeni sides expressed satisfaction with the results of A.N. Kosygin's visit to the PDRY--results which they regard as an important contribution to further developing the friendship and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY and the CPSU and YSP.

A.N. Kosygin expressed heartfelt gratitude to the PDRY leadership and Democratic Yemen's people for the warm and cordial reception extended to him and the persons accompanying him during their stay in Aden.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership A.N. Kosygin invited 'A.N. Muhammad, member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, to pay an official friendly visit to the USSR. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

UNITY OF PURPOSE BETWEEN USSR, YEMEN EXAMINED

LD191858 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "The Unity of Aims of the Soviet Union and the Arab Countries"]

[Text] The joint Soviet-PDRY statement about the results of the visit by Aleksey Kosygin, prime minister of the Soviet Government, to the PDRY has been made public. This document once again confirms the complete agreement of the two friendly countries on the most important bilateral and international problems and issues that were discussed during the visit. The two sides naturally devoted special attention to the present situation in the Middle East. It is worth mentioning that the attitude of the Soviet Union and the PDRY and the overwhelming majority of the other Arab countries is one and the same on this question.

This is not strange: All these countries are striving for one goal--the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The Soviet Union and the overwhelming majority of the Arabs are united in their ideas concerning the basis on which this goal would be possible and should be realized. The joint Soviet-Yemeni statements say: It is necessary to secure the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967 and also to secure the realization of the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state.

The Soviet Union and the PDRY, and the majority of other Arab countries, have always stressed that they consider the Palestine Liberation Organization to be the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

Let us consider another question that was noted in the joint Soviet-Yemeni statement. This has to do with their position on separatism and capitulation. Here the unity of the positions of the Soviet Union and of the PDRY, and of the majority of the other Arab countries is apparent. All have firmly denounced the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel as an action directed against the fundamental interests of all Arab countries and their peoples. They consider this deal to be a serious obstacle on the path towards a just and comprehensive solution in the Middle East. This position is founded on the basis of the practicality of our time.

Finally, another question that was specifically mentioned in the joint Soviet-Yemeni statement was that of the well-established solidarity and the unity of measures among the Arab countries and all the patriotic forces in the Arab world on the common basis of firm struggle against the course of capitulation and imperialist intrigue. The Arab countries consider this unity to be one of their major goals.

The Soviet Union from its viewpoint, believes that solidarity among and unity of action by the Arab countries is their strongest weapon in their common liberation struggle. For this reason, the Soviet Union fully supports the decisions of the Arab conferences in Baghdad and holds that these decisions are still to be considered as the foundation for the coordinated measures of the Arabs to defend their legitimate rights and interests. The Soviet Union specifically relies on the unity of these aims and interests in the anti-imperialist struggle and in developing its relations with the PDRY and all other Arab countries. It believes this to be a matter which arouses similar concerns in many of the Arab countries, who consider the development of cordial relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union a strategic task for the maintenance of their sovereignty.

GOVERNOR, KHOMEYNI ENVOY INTERVIEWED ON KORDESTAN SITUATION

LD191516 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, September 19, TASS--Mohammed Reza Shakiba, governor of the province of Kordestan, said in an interview with the newspaper KEYHAN that the situation in the province remains unquiet and that talks are the only way out. I think, he said, that the government should look for peaceful means to normalise the situation. It should enter into talks with the insurgents and not send troops, Phantom planes and tanks to Kordestan.

The command of the 64th Infantry Division ordered the Kurdish insurgents to lay down arms. It stressed, according to the newspaper BAMDAD, that the insurgents who handed in their arms would be amnestied.

At the same time a special representative of Ayatollah Khomeyni, Hoseyn Kermani, who visited Kurdish districts, speaking in an interview with the Tehran TIMES, urged the government to act with resolution and to destroy insurgents on the ground and from the air. He rejected the possibility of any talks with the insurgents.

USE OF SHAH'S 'IMMORTALS' AGAINST KURDISH REBELS NOTED

LD190935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Situation in Iran"]

[Text] Tehran, 13 September--According to Tehran Radio "The situation in Kordestan is characterized by relative calm." The evening newspaper KEYHAN reports that a campaign to confiscate weapons from the population is continuing in Kurdish regions. "Islamic revolutionary tribunals" are continuing to investigate the activity of captured insurgents and activists of the banned Kurdish Democratic Party.

Today many newspapers published a report issued by PARS news agency. It says in part that "Soldiers of the former shah's 'Immortal Guards' who in the past helped the monarchy to kill young revolutionaries have assisted the government administration in the struggle against the Kurdish rebel movement. The 'Immortals' who were not trusted for some time after the revolution have returned in triumph from Kordestan to Tehran."

IRANIAN OFFICIAL CRITICIZES KURDISH MASS EXECUTIONS

LD191453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[A. Filippov dispatch: "Problem Remains Unresolved; Situation in Kordestan"]

[Text] Tehran--The PARS news agency has reported that "The situation in Kurdish regions is gradually being normalized and is on the whole under the authorities' control." At the same time it is pointed out that to "clear the area and liquidate" the remnants of disunited insurgent groups operating in the rural regions of Piranshahr, Marivan and Salmas, government troops have again been forced to use warplanes and rocket artillery. The rebels, who for a long time controlled the railroad section linking Iran with Turkey, have been driven back deep into the mountains, it is further reported. The road link between the two countries has also been restored.

In the course of the continuing mass campaign to confiscate firearms from the Kurdish population, the newspaper KEYHAN writes, the authorities have seized a large quantity of automatic weapons and ammunition.

Reporting the situation in Kordestan, a Tehran TIMES correspondent points out that M. Shakiba, governor general of that province, has sharply criticized the activities of Ayatollah Khalkhali, leader of the "Revolutionary Tribunals," as well as the volunteers and guardians of the Islamic revolution who disobey the local administration.

The mass executions and persecution of Kurds, he declared, are evoking the people's growing indignation and undermining their confidence in the policy of the central government. These actions are retarding the process of stabilizing the situation in Kordestan. If this continues, he emphasized, it cannot be ruled out that the Kurds may once again take up arms and a protracted bloody war might begin in the province. Then our plans aimed at the province's socioeconomic development would be rendered useless.

This same newspaper at the same time carries an interview granted to the editors by Ayatollah Khalkhali from which it is evident that the reprisals against Kurdish opponents of the regime will continue.

RIYAHİ SECOND IRANIAN MINISTER TO RESIGN 'ON HEALTH GROUNDS'

LD191050 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, September 19, TASS--The resignation of the minister of national defence of Iran, General Riyahi, has been announced here. The Iranian news agency PARS reports that he resigned on "health grounds." Two months ago, General Riyahi tendered in his resignation attributing it to differences with the former chief of the military police, General Amir Rahimi.

This is the second resignation in M. Bazargan's government lately. Minister of Education Shokuhi resigned last week, also "on health grounds."

SYRIAN PLANES REPORTEDLY FIRE ON ISRAELIS OVER LEBANON

LD200854 Moscow TASS in English 0753 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Damascus, September 20, TASS--Syrian Air Force fighters yesterday were firing on Israeli war planes, which had intruded into Lebanese air space and were proceeding towards Beirut. The aggressor's air pirates were repelled as a result of the action of the Syrian air force, the SANA news agency reports. According to a military spokesman of the Syrian Arab Republic, all Syrian planes safely returned to their base.

LEBANESE ATTACK KHALIL'S STAND ON WEST BANK LAND PURCHASES

LD191740 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, September 19, TASS--According to reports received here, the Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil has "condemned" the decision of the Israeli Cabinet allowing the Jews to buy up land belonging to Palestinian Arabs on the Western Bank of the Jordan River.

Such a statement was received by political circles in the Lebanese capital as the limit of hypocrisy. It was precisely Cairo, it is pointed out here, that had agreed to negotiations with Tel Aviv concerning "administrative autonomy" to the inhabitants of the Western Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, negotiations that are humiliating in form and content.

Furthermore, As-Sadat and his entourage could by no means be unaware that the frameworks of the Camp David agreements and also the official stand of the United States and Israel had the purpose of preventing a solution of the Palestinian problem meeting the true aspirations of the Arab people of Palestine, primarily, their desire to set up their own state. Behind hazy statements about the "need of ensuring self determination to the Palestinians", As-Sadat together with Begin, intends to rubberstamp during the "autonomy" talks an Israeli version of the solution of the Palestinian problem.

Khali's "indignation" appears particularly hypocritical against the background of the concessions that As-Sadat had made on the Palestinian problem under American-Israeli pressure. The entire "peace process", started by the Egyptian president two years ago, it is stressed in Beirut, became possible only due to the capitulation of Cairo in this question.

Renunciation of the status of the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine, recognized in the resolutions of conferences of heads of state and government of Arab nations in Rabat and Algiers, search for "quising" among Palestinians living in conditions of occupation, recognition of the "indivisibility" of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel--these are the milestones of the betrayal of As-Sadat who cares only for one thing: to get back Sinai, occupied by the aggressors, by selling out the rights of the Palestinians. This is perfectly well realized in Tel Aviv and no attention is being paid to Khalil's condemnation.

STRAUSS 'REASSURES' BEGIN ON U.S. VIEW OF PLO, 'SELF-RULE'

LD190833 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent Ye. Busakov report under general heading: "Reverted to Their Former Position"]

[Text] New York--After a brief hitch caused by Washington's attempts to elaborate an approach more flexible than the Israeli one to the talks on the Palestinian question, the building of "peace Camp David-style" has been revived under conditions of unconditional support for Israel's expansionist policy.

The U.S. Special Presidential Envoy Robert Strauss, now in the Near East, assured Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin during a meeting with him that Washington does not intend to seek any contacts with the PLO and does not intend to rush the Israeli-Egyptian-U.S. talks on "self-rule" for the West Bank and the Gaza sector. In other words, Washington is again in agreement with the Israeli interpretation of "self-rule", having in mind granting the Palestinians rights of control only in the sphere of municipal services.

Visits by Tel Aviv and Cairo emissaries to the United States have become frequent. This is yet another reminder that the essence of "peace Camp David-style" lies in creating a three-power military-political axis in the Near East. The long lists of military and economic orders submitted by Israel and Egypt speak for themselves. Egyptian Vice President H. Mubarak is seeking a sharp increase in military deliveries. Israeli Defense Minister 'E. Weizman has arrived in the United States with a view to acquiring new fighter aircraft. On the eve of his arrival Tel Aviv conveyed to Washington through its ambassador a request for military and economic aid totalling \$3.4 billion for the fiscal year beginning on 1 October 1980.

FURTHER COVERAGE ON DEATH OF AGOSTINHO NETO

PRAVDA Tribute

LD190937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Obituary: "In Memory of Comrade Antonio Agostinho Neto"]

[Excerpts] The Angolan people have sustained a grievous loss. Comrade Antonio Agostinho Neto, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, whose name is inseparably linked with the Angolan people's victory in the liberation struggle against the colonial yoke, with the creation of the People's Republic of Angola, and with the young African state's in first successes in building a new life, has met an untimely death.

From the very first days of its existence People's Angola had to defend its sovereignty with gun in hand and repel aggression by imperialist and racist forces. At that difficult time the Soviet Union, Cuba and other socialist states gave Angola considerable assistance in the task of defending its revolutionary gains and curtailing aggressive encroachments from abroad. Freedom-loving peoples of Africa and democratic and progressive forces throughout the world took the side of struggling Angola.

After the victory over the interventionists and internal reaction, the People's Republic of Angola embarked under A. Neto's leadership on profound transformations in the political, economic and social spheres. The creation of a state sector in the economy was started, the foundations for a planned economy were laid and extensive activity was launched to eliminate illiteracy, to create a people's health care system and to revive national culture.

The First MPLA Congress held in December 1977 was an event of historic importance in the new Angola's formation. With Comrade A. Neto's active participation the congress took the decision to reform the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola into a vanguard party of the Angolan working people--the MPLA-Labor Party--holding working class positions. The congress' concluding documents embody the policy of developing Angola along a path of socialist orientation.

Comrade A. Neto did great service in strengthening the People's Republic of Angola's international prestige. Thanks to his purposeful, principled and energetic activity, Angola has moved into leading positions in the anti-imperialist national liberation movement.

Moscow Airport Ceremony

LD131823 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The capital of the USSR today bade farewell with profound grief to Agostinho Neto, outstanding Angolan political and state figure, a great friend of the Soviet Union, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

At 1830 the coffin bearing the body of Agostinho Neto was taken to Vnukovo Airport. The state flags of the People's Republic of Angola and the Soviet Union are lowered on their flagstaffs.

Taking part in the mourning ceremony are comrades Grishin, Gromyko, Chernenko, Solomentsev, Tikhonov and Kapitonov, as well as Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Pavlov, administrator of the CPSU Central Committee Administration of Affairs; USSR Minister Bugayev; first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments, Zagladin and Petrovichev; Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Brutents, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Deputy USSR Ministers (Krupotkin) and Firyubin; Nikolayeva-Tereshkova, chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee; and other officials.

Present also are representatives of the Angolan leadership who have arrived in Moscow, members of the family of the deceased, and Carlos Fernandes, ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola in the Soviet Union.

Present at the airport are representatives of the working people of the capital, who have come to pay their last respects to the glorious son of the Angolan people, who made a great contribution to the development of Angolan-Soviet friendship, the liberation of the African Continent and strengthening of peace in the world.

The guard of honor is standing in mournful silence. The hearse carrying the coffin in which Agostinho Neto is to be buried is driving onto the airfield. Funeral music is being played. The coffin is being placed on a pedestal. Soviet and Angolan comrades are paying their last respects to Agostinho Neto. The orchestra plays the national anthem of the People's Republic of Angola. The guard of honor passes in front of the coffin, paying military honors. The coffin is lifted up onto the plane. Wreaths from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and other Soviet organizations, are carried in. The last moments on Soviet soil. The plane taxis out onto the airstrip, takes off and sets its course for the capital of Angola, Luanda.

Flying to Luanda are an Angolan delegation, comprising Lara, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party; Luvualu, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party; Neto, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party; Neto, member of the leadership of the Angolan Women's Organization; and departing together with them, the president's widow, Maria Eugenia Neto.

Accompanying the coffin bearing the body of Agostinho Neto to Luanda is Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Solomentsev Back from Funeral

LD192250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Today the Soviet party and government delegation led by Solomontsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, returned to Moscow from Luanda. It took part in the funeral for Agostinho Neto, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola. The delegation was met by comrades Demichev and Kapitonov, and by other officials.

III. 20 Sep 79

U S S R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
P O L I T I C A L & S O C I A L D E V E L O P M E N T S

R 1

GOSSTROY CHAIRMAN REPLIES TO PRAVDA CRITICISM

LD191015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Article by I. Novikov, chairman of USSR Gosstroy, under the general heading "Pravda Reported: What was Done?": "'Prisoner of Generalizations'"]

[Text] The USSR Gosstroy collegium has examined the article "Prisoners of Generalizations" [PRAVDA, 15 June] and acknowledged the criticisms made in it to be correct. Note has been taken of the shortcomings existing in the committee and organizations under its jurisdiction in the conduct of ideological and political education work.

The standard of that work still does not entirely meet the increased demands for accelerating scientific and technical progress in construction. Certain leaders of subunits and organizations are not being as exacting and as persistent as they ought to be in fulfilling the set targets and are not insuring that new and advanced ideas are actively supported or doing all they can to strengthen labor discipline and to cultivate in people a sense of responsibility for work entrusted to them. Leading workers of the central apparatus and directors of scientific research and planning institutes seldom express their views in the press or on television and radio on topics relating to capital construction. Topical questions of political education work and economic and cultural building are not sufficiently discussed in the departmental press.

The USSR Gosstroy collegium has instructed main administrations, administrations and sections, the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture, union republic Gosstroys and other organizations, establishments and enterprises to eliminate the shortcomings which have been exposed. A plan of measures for 1979-1980 to insure the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work"--a plan drawn up taking into account the criticisms contained in the PRAVDA article and the recommendations of an ideological aktiv meeting of Gosplan and USSR Gosstroy's communists--has been approved.

The Gosstroy party committee has drawn the attention of the communist collegium members and chiefs of committee subunits to the manifestation of elements of formalism during the collegium's 22 May session. Control has been established over the implementation of the planned measures.

TURKMEN MINISTER DISCUSSES 'CONVIOTS' ESCAPE, JUVENILE CRIME

LD190921 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 1 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[TURKMENINFORM interview with Turkmen Internal Affairs Minister R.N. Berdyev under the rubric: "Our Interview" "Three Questions for the Ministers"]

[Text] An important part in legal propaganda is played by the working people's broad familiarization with the causes and circumstances in which individual crimes are committed and the measures which the republic's law enforcement organs are taking against violations of the law. At TURKMENINFORM'S request, R.N. Berdyev, Turkmen SSR minister of internal affairs, described how this work is being carried out and the tasks for its further improvement.

[Question] What measures are being taken by internal affairs organs to inform the population more fully on questions of safeguarding public order and fighting crime?

[Answer] Unfortunately, in the capital and other cities and rayons of our republic, crimes are still sometimes committed which evoke a broad public response. Sometimes the actual circumstances of the occurrence become overgrown with "details" far removed from the truth. Thus, many false rumors were connected with the escape of three criminals from a corrective labor institution. Three convicts did indeed escape in July. Thanks to the efficient measures which were taken and with the public's participation one of the fugitives, Mamedov, was apprehended the very next day. A little while later the second, Rezayev, was arrested in Mary. Dunayev was recently taken into custody in Ashkhabad. The circumstances of the escape are being carefully investigated and the criminals will be made answerable in law for what they have done.

It must be said that such cases are exceptional and isolated and are naturally regarded by us as an extraordinary event.

The Turkmen SSR MVD is implementing an extensive program of measures to strengthen the regime in corrective labor institutions, prevent law violations and attain the ultimate goals of punishment--reform and reeducation. The employees of internal affairs organs, like those of the other law enforcement organs, are performing extensive explanatory work aimed at improving the standard of the population's legal knowledge. The leading workers of the MVD administrations and sections have been attached to specific enterprises, institutions, organizations, and house management boards where they regularly hold various sorts of meetings with working people and speak on the most urgent problems of the struggle against crime and also on specific cases of law violation. A form of the official investigators' participation in legal propaganda which has been firmly established is the delivery of reports in labor collectives on completed criminal cases. The mass media are also used. Many of our workers are nonstaff correspondents on republican, oblast and city newspapers. At the same time it must be admitted that the quality of the information published does not always accord with the demands made. We are now working to promote its improvement.

[Question] What can you say about the prevention of law violations committed by minors or with their participation?

[Answer] First I should like to note that the crime level among minors is falling with every passing year. The keenness with which we react to deviations from legal norms by young citizens is by no means explained by the scale of the deviations but by the tremendous concern to educate the coming generation which permeates all party and government decisions. The prevention of law violations is the main avenue in our work with adolescents. This by no means excludes influence exerted through criminal law. Yet some citizens understand it as forgiveness for everything, as mere talks and achievements. The opinion is formed and prevails among them that it is extremely rare for minors to be punished severely.

In the republic, criminal proceedings are instituted against a number of adolescents commensurate with the nature and gravity of the crimes committed. At the same time we cannot fail to take into account the features of the children's personalities. Therefore over the past 2.5 years successful use has been made of the so-called suspended sentence for minors who are first offenders and who have received a penalty of less than 3 years' imprisonment. The behavior of these adolescents is monitored by the Inspectorate for Minors' Affairs which, when there are grounds for doing so, has the right to raise the question of revoking the suspension, in which case they undergo the penalty.

Thus a complex of measures is applied to juvenile law violators, ranging from preventive and administrative measures (both with respect to the juveniles themselves and to their parents) to juveniles' isolation from society in special closed educational establishments and educational labor colonies.

[Question] What is the extent of crimes connected with the use of firearms?

[Answer] Cases of inadvertent killings and serious bodily injuries connected with the unskilled use of firearms and their incorrect and careless storage to a certain degree promote the opinion that juvenile crime is widespread. A few days ago a 10 year-old boy died from an accidental shot in Gasan-Kuliyskiy Rayon. In Ashkhabadskiy Rayon an accidental shot killed a ninth-grader because of the careless storage of a hunting rifle.

As is well known, for several years now a procedure whereby hunting rifles are sold to the population only with the militia's permission has been in operation. Deadlines and the procedure for their registration and reregistration have been set. Legislation provides exemption from prosecution for people in illegal possession of rifles who surrender them voluntarily.

The developed system of norms and the efforts of the militia have made it possible to a considerable degree to introduce order in the storage and use of weapons, but individual citizens disregard the established rules and thereby help to cause accidents--frequently with a tragic outcome.

In this connection I should like also to draw attention to the need for the further intensification of the efforts of the public, the Komsomol organizations, educational establishments and production collectives in the struggle against juveniles' production of various guns [samopaly] and other firing devices.

In conclusion R.N. Berdyev stressed that the Turkmen SSR MVD is planning to continue to expand and intensify education work among the population and in every collective on a range of questions and problems whose solution will promote the even greater consolidation of law and order.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH APPOINTMENT--The Kazkh Council of Ministers appointed (Anatoliy Abelchevich Sovin) as Kazakh deputy minister of local industry, having relieved (Shylmarov) of these duties in connection with his departure for training. [Text] [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 11 Sep 79 AU]

OBKOM-LEVEL RESHUFFLES--Ratau--On 14 September an obkom plenum in Chernovtsy discussed the state of and measures for improving work with letters and the organization of audiences for the working people in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress requirements. A report was delivered by obkom First Secretary V.G. Dikusarov. The plenum examined an organizational issue. Since V.I. Slinchenko has been appointed Ukrainian deputy minister of consumer services, he was relieved of the duties of obkom bureau member and second secretary. N.M. Revenko, hitherto training in the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee, was elected obkom bureau member and second secretary. An organizational issue was also examined at an Zakarpatskiy Obkom plenum on 14 September. The plenum elected A.I. Chuley, hitherto Mukachevskiy Gorkom first secretary, as obkom secretary. [Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 15 Sep 79 p 3 AU]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REVIEWS ECONOMIC SUCCESSES, SHORTCOMINGS

LD191804 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A session of the USSR Council of Ministers was held today at which the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and the USSR state budget in the 8 months of 1979 were examined and at which the draft plan and budget for 1980 were discussed.

As a result of the socialist competition that has been put in motion, further successes have been achieved in the 8 months of the current year in the economy's development. The volume of industrial output during this period has increased by 3.6 percent compared to the corresponding period of 1979. The program for raising the standard of living of the people is being implemented successfully.

At the same time a number of ministries have failed to fulfill the tasks for the production and delivery of supplies of some of the most important products and have not implemented the requirements of basic assets and production capacities. Railway transport continues to operate unsatisfactorily. Individual ministries have allowed the nonfulfillment of tasks with regard to a growth in labor productivity to take place. The USSR Council of Ministers has made it incumbent on ministries and departments of the USSR and the councils of ministers of the union republics to draw up and carry out measures to eliminate these shortcomings in the remaining part of the year and to insure the unconditional fulfillment of the tasks laid down in the plan for 1979.

Attention was paid to the need to prepare as speedily as possible enterprises and organizations coming within the jurisdiction of departments for work in the autumn-winter period of 1979-80. The councils of ministers of the union republics, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Procurement and the USSR State Committee for Agricultural Equipment [Goskomselkhoztekhnika] are obliged to take measures for the speedier completion of harvesting work and the procurement of agricultural products; for accelerating the sowing of winter crops and of the lifting of winter fallow; and also for stepping up the rate at which fodder is accumulated and at which animal husbandry farms and feed preparation plants are being readied for the wintering of cattle.

The appropriate ministries have been set tasks entailing the finding of additional resources for increasing the output of consumer goods which are in demand by the population.

During the discussion on the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and the USSR state budget for 1980, great attention was paid to key matters pertaining to the economic and social development of the country.

These include more effective exploitation of the production potential and of material, labor and fiscal resources; the elimination of nonproductive expenditures and losses; speeding up scientific-technical progress and raising the intensification of production; securing every possible growth in labor productivity; increasing the efficiency of agricultural productivity and strengthening its material-technical base; obtaining better use of the resources allocated to agriculture; the further development of the fuel-energy industries; the rational use of electricity and all types of fuels; fuller satisfaction of the needs of the national economy with regard to the production of the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy industries and of the chemical industry; a radical improvement in the work of railway transport; increasing the production of and raising the quality of consumer goods to satisfy the growing requirements of the population; the concentration of capital investment on commissioning [puskovoy] projects of major importance; speeding up the technical revamping and the reconstruction of existing enterprises; bringing into use and mastering production capacities in the time set; achieving a sharp reduction in the volume of incomplete construction; and fulfilling the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers of 12th July 1979 concerning the improvement of planning and intensifying the influence of the economic mechanism on raising the efficiency of production and of the quality of work.

The Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers has been instructed--guided by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the Party Central Committee and by the directions given by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on radical problems involving the development of the country's economy--to review, together with the chairmen of the councils of ministers of the union republics and with ministers and the leaders of departments of the USSR the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and the draft budget of the USSR for 1980 for every union republic and USSR ministry and department, bearing in mind that it must be insured that the plan is balanced and that the necessary conditions are created for the steady development of the national economy in 1980 and in subsequent years, and also for further increasing the material and cultural standards of living for the people. The draft plan and budget for 1980 will be presented for the examination of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The session was addressed by Comrade Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Taking part in the work of the session of the USSR Council of Ministers were Dolgikh and Gorbachev, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

STEAM INSTALLATIONS EXPECTED TO INCREASE OIL YIELDS

LD191812 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, September 19, TASS--Soviet specialists expect a considerable increase in the yield of oil wells in the next five-year period (1981-1985). They intend to ensure this by making extensive use of powerful steam installations in oil extraction. These installations pump steam into wells, thereby considerably increasing the yield of oil bearing strata. Professor Vyacheslav Mitor, the leading Soviet specialist in the design of steam plants, told a TASS correspondent that the manufacture of the first machine has already been started in Taganrog. The construction of a special enterprise to produce such machines has been started in the USSR. Professor Mitor believes that the use of steam will be most effective in Western Siberia. The drilling of wells there is made difficult by the rigorous climate and marshy soil. Steam plants are also expected to be used in the secondary utilisation of mothballed wells.

CSA REPORTS ON GRAIN CROP HARVEST, WINTER SOWING

LD200302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The cutting of grain crops has entered its final stage in eastern areas. The USSR Central Statistical Administration reported today that by the beginning of this week grain crops had been cut on over 105 million hectares; this is five-sixths of the entire sown area. Bad weather in many areas is hindering threshing. Nevertheless, the gap between cutting and threshing has been somewhat reduced during the past few days. At present windrows have been gathered on 9 out of every 10 hectares where cutting has been done. However, in certain oblasts of Western Siberia this gap is still great and is as much as up to 50 percent.

Let us specially note the progress of winter sowing. At present sowing has been completed on 75 percent of the area allocated for it and sowing is in progress now in the south where there is a possibility of overfulfilling the plan in a majority of the farms. More than was intended has already been sown in the central oblasts of Russia. The turning of fallow is progressing at rapid rates and one-third of the fields have been plowed. Work on late crop plantations has considerably progressed and grain harvesting has now started in all cotton-growing republics. [as heard]

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 19 September 1979 adds that as of 17 September, grain crops have been threshed on almost 94 million hectares.]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 19 SEP

LD200654 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 19 September 1979. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Potato picking has begun in Kemerovskaya Oblast. The Ipatovskiy method is being used and it has been decided to complete the work in 10 to 12 days. (0000 GMT)

Uzbekistan this year has promised to grow 1.2 million tons of corn for grain crops. Of this the first 1 million tons will be delivered to procurement points in the next few days. (0100 GMT)

Corn in the RSFSR occupies 10 million hectares. It has been reaped on over 8 million hectares. (0205 GMT)

The first 50,000 tons of raw cotton have reached procurement centers in Turkmenia. Cotton picking is in progress at all cotton farms in the republic. (0700 GMT)

Two-thirds of the grain crops have been harvested to date in Altayskiy Kray. Some 1.5 million tons, mainly wheat, have been sold to the state. The plans for delivering barley and oats have been fulfilled and the rye plan is nearing completion. The Mordovskaya ASSR is lifting its potatoes in bad weather. However the tubers have been lifted on more than a third of the acreage and this year's crop is a good one. (0900 GMT)

Cotton harvesting started today in Tadzhikistan. Due to bad weather in the spring, the cotton ripened a little later than usual but there is a high yield. Over 3,000 combines have been prepared for work; cotton growers in the republic have pledged to sell 885,000 tons of raw cotton to the state this year. Grain crops have been harvested in the first million hectares in Omskaya Oblast. All teams are working around the clock. The threshing of the succulent windows is proceeding at lowered rates. The first hundreds of thousands of tons of grain have been sold to the state. The cutting and threshing of rice which is growing in the lower reaches of the Terek in Dagestan is now being carried out by all rice-growing farms there. (1200 GMT)

The weather has cooled down in many places so farms are trying to speed up their harvesting and sowing. The harvest has been badly held up in the Non-Chernozem Zone because of poor weather. Potatoes are being lifted; they occupy more than 3 million hectares. Mass cotton harvesting is underway in the country. It is intended to pick 5.4 million tons by machine, which is two thirds of the total. (2300 GMT)

IZVESTIYA SURVEYS HARVEST PROGRESS THROUGH 10 SEPTEMBER

LD190857 Moscow IZVESTIYA Russian 13 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "In the September Fields"]

[Text] As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, by Monday 10 September grain and pulse crops had been cut over 98.9 million hectares in the country--79 percent of the area allotted to them. Some 86 percent of the area cut had been threshed.

Soil and seed for the winter sowing are virtually fully prepared. Winter crops for grain have been sown over 22.4 million hectares--61 percent of target. Fall plowing has been carried out over 28.6 million hectares--24 per cent of plan.

In the past week grain crops have been cut over 10.6 million hectares on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhoses. This is slightly less than in the previous week. Grain and pulse crops have been threshed over 11.3 million hectares--900,000 hectares more than 7 days ago. More and more combines are moving over to threshing. The harvest--its epicenter is now in the east of the country--has entered its decisive phase.

The rate of harvesting is increasing in Siberia and Kazakhstan. Here in the past week grain has been harvested from 6.5 million hectares, as against 4 million the previous week. The gap between cutting and threshing is being reduced. The Kustanayskaya Oblast grain growers have operated with particular success, gathering in the harvest from 1.2 million hectares in the 7 days. There are nearly 900,000 hectares to the credit of farmers in Altayskiy Kray, 600,000 hectares in Turgayskaya Oblast, and more than 500,000 each on the farms of Tselinogradskaya, Orenburgskaya and Chelyabinskaya oblasts.

The virgin land workers of Kazakhstan are devoting great attention to the quality of grain sold to the state. TASS reports that sowings of strong varieties of wheat occupy about 12 million hectares in the republic's virgin land oblasts. The planting was surrounded by special attention on the part of machine operators: Full use has been made of the soil protection system of crop growing, more fertilizers than ever before have been applied, and aerial treatment of fields with herbicides has been carried out at the best possible time.

However, the weather has caused its own amendments. The grain fields entered the stage of ripening 7-10 days later than usual. Frequent rain is complicating the situation. The virgin land workers have set their skill and purposefulness against the difficulties. The flow of strong varieties of wheat is continuing with interruption. Drivers receive hourly schedules for each day, compiled in accordance with the amounts of clean grain on the farms, the state of motor transport and the loan on capacities at elevators.

To gain time is now the most important thing in the virgin land harvest. To gain time means to avoid frosts and prevent harvest losses. Here a large part is played by motor transport and its efficient utilization. So as to avoid combines standing idle, many farms in the virgin lands are using the combine-trailer method of transporting grain.

Its essence is that wide use is made of carts and trailers placed around the edges of the fields. The combine operator can unload grain into them without waiting for the trucks. The carts are then towed to the threshing floors by wheeled tractors. Here is one result of the use of this technique. In Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast two rayons are competing--Sergeyevskiy and Timiryazevskiy. They have the same grain area--200,000 hectares each. The Timiryazevskiy Rayon farms transport grain in the tradition way. They have allotted 1,231 trucks to the task. Their rivals, using the combine-trailer technique, are managing with 587 vehicles. Unfortunately although the method is not new, it has not yet been disseminated sufficiently widely in the virgin lands.

The kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Orenburgskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, Saratovskaya and Penzenskaya oblasts and the Tatarskaya and Udmurtskaya ASSR's have nearly completed the grain harvest. The work rate is being stepped up by farmers in Novosibirskaya and Omskaya oblasts. Fine weather has at last arrived there, and the farmers immediately "accelerated." The farms are concerned mainly to secure their seed and to harvest their oats, which can shed its grain.

In the RSFSR as a whole grain and pulse crops have now been cut over 57.7 million hectares--76 percent of the sown area. Some 88.3 percent of the area cut has been threshed. The harvesting of sugar beet, potatoes and sunflowers is getting under way in the republic. Flax has already been pulled from nearly 60 percent of the area allotted to it. The corn harvest is moving more rapidly than last year. Winter crops for grain have been sown over more than two-thirds of the planned area.

In the Ukraine the fall work is in full swing. There is plenty of it. For instance, in Odesskaya Oblast they are simultaneously sowing winter crops and gathering in sunflowers, sugar beet, corn, vegetables, fruit and grapes.

On the republic's kolkhozes and interfarm enterprises 3.5 million hectares of corn have been harvested--73 percent of the entire area. This includes 99,000 hectares of corn for grain--5.4 percent of plan. Sugar beets have been lifted over 129,000 hectares--7.3 percent of plan, and flax has been pulled over 196,000 hectares--83.5 percent of plan. Sunflowers have been harvested from 83,000 hectares--slightly over 5 percent. As yet this crop is being harvested on farms in only 8 of the 18 oblasts which grow it. Potatoes have been lifted from 178,000 hectares--about 30 percent of plan. Vegetables have been harvested from 142,000 hectares--39.3 percent of plan. Winter crops have been sown over 7 million hectares--2.4 million hectares more than by the same date last year.

In the past week the rice harvest has been launched in the Crimea, Tavriya and the Kuban. Krasnodarskiy Kray has become the country's biggest rice shop--here 177,000 hectares are allotted to that crop. The kray's farmers are competing for the highest yields and striving to produce 900,000 tons of rice this year.

September is a hard month in the fields. There is a great deal of work to do, and conditions are made more complicated by the weather with every passing day. It is a very important task for local soviets and economic organs to create good working and leisure conditions for people in the fields and to skilfully stimulate skill, sharpness and persistence.

HARVEST PROGRESSING WELL IN SIBERIA, KAZAKHSTAN

LD200632 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] In the eastern parts of the country where a rich grain harvest is being gathered rain has given way to dry hot weather. Grain crops are being transported to elevators in Siberia and Kazakhstan. The harvest, then, is rich on the Kazakh and Siberian virgin lands this year.

"However, not everywhere did the weather favor the crops. For instance, in Irkutskaya Oblast the drought made it impossible to grow a good harvest." Machine operators are trying to use all the achievements of science and progressive experience to prevent losses.

The plowing of winter fallow in the country as a whole is progressing well. One-third of the acreage allocated to spring crops has been completed within the optimum agrotechnical terms. The sowing of winter crops is drawing to a close.

A good crop of tomatoes has been grown in many parts of the country, particularly in Moldavia, where tomato-picking combines are being extensively used for the first time. The combines are produced at Beltsiy in Moldavia. They are self-propelled, pull out the plant with the root, shake off the soil, carry out partial grading of the tomatoes and pass them on to transport vehicles moving alongside. One such combine replaces 120 pickers.

FARMING WEATHER REPORT FOR EARLY SEPTEMBER

LD191333 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Agrometeorologist Ye. Zverintseva agricultural weather report from the USSR Hydrometeorological Center: "The Weather and Crops"]

[Text] Over most of the European territory of the USSR it was warm during the last 10 days, cooling down only at the end of the 10-day period. Frost was noted in the north. The average air temperature over the 10-day period was 2-3 degrees below normal northeast of a line passing through Leningrad, Yaroslavl, Vladimir and Saransk. In the south of the Central Chernozem Zone and in the southern Ukraine and was close to normal elsewhere in the territory. The highest temperature--up to between 30 and 35 degrees--was noted in daytime hours in eastern oblasts of the North Caucasus and in the Volga Region. In western oblasts of the Northwest Region and over most of the Central, Volga-Vyatka and Central Chernozem Regions, in the northern Volga Region and in places in the North Caucasus there was substantial rainfall, from between 15 mm and 30 mm to between 40 mm and 70 mm.

In the Ukraine, Moldavia, the North Caucasus, Belorussia and the Baltic republics there were favorable conditions for harvesting corn, potatoes and sugar beet. In the southern part of the Volga and Urals regions combines were able to work up to 18-20 hours per day threshing grain crops. In the first half of the 10-day period the warm weather over most of the European territory promoted the growth and development of winter grain crops. Rice crops ripened and rice harvesting began in the southern Ukraine and in Rostovskaya Oblast and Krasnodarskiy Kray. In the Baltic Region and Belorussia the good conditions for promoting the growth of sugar beet roots persisted, and in the Central Chernozem Zone they improved as a result of recent rainfall.

In the Transcaucasian republics very warm weather persisted. Daytime air temperatures increased to between 30 and 35 degrees, and nighttime temperatures did not fall lower than between 15 and 20 degrees. Such weather conditions were favorable for cotton ripening in Azerbaijan. Heavy rain (50 mm-100 mm) fell only along the Caucasian Black Sea shoreline.

On some days in the first half of the 10-day period the air temperature rose to 29 degrees in Western Siberia and to between 34 and 38 degrees in Kazakhstan. There was then a sharp fall in temperature, and frost was recorded in places. The heaviest rain (from between 11 mm and 30 mm to between 31 mm and 60 mm) fell in most regions of Western Siberia and in the Northern part of Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts. Agrometeorological conditions there for harvesting grain crops were near normal. In southern Kazakhstan the moderately hot weather promoted ripening of cotton bolls, and harvesting of early sown rice is underway. In Western Siberia winter rye sown before 20 August began to tiller. The sowing conditions are good or satisfactory.

In most arable regions in Eastern Siberia the average air temperature over the 10-day period was between 9 and 11 degrees, which is near normal. Only in southern Chitinskaya Oblast was it cooler than usual. The daytime maximum air temperature was 26-28 degrees in places, the nighttime temperature falling to minus 5 degrees. There was rain everywhere.

In the Far East the daytime air temperature was 22-26 degrees. The nighttime temperature 6-10 degrees. Rice harvesting began in Primorskiy Kray.

In the Central Asian republics it continued very warm and dry. The average air temperature was 2-4 degrees above normal. In Uzbekistan the harvesting of early sown rice was underway. The agrometeorological conditions promoted ripening and opening of cotton bolls. The area of selective cotton harvesting shifted from the southern to the central zone of Central Asia. In most oblasts preparation of the fields for machine harvesting began.

RSFSR CSA REPORTS ON HARVEST, SOWING

LD190934 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] In the Russian Federation the grain crops harvest has now been gathered in on 82 percent of the sown area. This has been reported by the republic's Central Statistical Administration. Despite the fact that harvesting is coming to an end its rate is not diminishing. A considerable volume of work has been carried out on potato plantations. The crop has been lifted on almost 40 percent of the whole area, and its harvesting is proceeding faster than last year. In the main areas yields are up. In the Volga Region, the North Caucasus and the Central Chernozem Zone winter crops are now being sown. In the republic as a whole four-fifths of the area allocated has been sown. The sowing plan has been considerably overfulfilled in Belgorodskaya and Lipetskaya oblasts.

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

KIEV REPORTS GOOD QUALITY CORN CROP IN UKRAINE

AU200938 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 19 Sep 79 AU

[Summary] In Khersonskaya Oblast, winter crops have been sown on an area of 500,000 hectares. The campaign is continuing at a rate of sowing of 40,000 hectares daily. In Zhitomirskaya Oblast, potatoes have been dug on 45 percent of the total area.

"Corn gathering for grain has begun in the republic. As the Central Statistical Administration reported, this work has been carried out on the first 200,000 hectares. This is a little more than 11 percent of the target. The (?complex) weather conditions this year have affected agriculture (?in various ways). Thus corn has grown well, the corn cobs are uniform and large. This means additional worries for machine operators. They must adjust their equipment accordingly to prevent losses, because the farmers are aware that corn is a significant reserve for replenishing grain stocks."

LESS 'CRIMINAL ACTIVITY' IN ROSTOVSKAYA OBLAST HARVEST

LD191430 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0905 GMT on 19 September carries an unidentified correspondent's interview with Nikolay Dmitriyevich (Pertsev), public prosecutor of Rostovskaya Oblast, who comments on law and order in the oblast during the harvest.

Asked first what lies behind the drop this year in thefts and losses of farm produce during the harvest, (Pertsev) gives as the reason for fewer cases of "criminal activity" during the harvest of grain crops, vegetables, fruit and fodder procurement the "stricter than ever" supervision by his office and other law and order organs. He adds that they have acted in close cooperation with party and administrative organs, saying in addition that "there is for us no more responsible task than that of maintaining socialist legality and preserving socialist property."

(Pertsev) continues by saying that a coordinating council of legal organs has been operating in the oblast for many years.

(Pertsev) says that before the start of the harvest, machinery and transport was inspected and those machines with defects that might have resulted in losses were sent for repair; those responsible for such defects were "punished."

Commenting on instructions applied during the harvest itself, (Pertsev) notes that "the experience of past years has taught us that the majority of thefts of grain crops are connected with the fact that machine operators often drive their combines at night from the field to their homes, or leave them unattended in the middle of the field with a full load." (Pertsev) adds that "a dishonest person is not disinclined to take advantage of this." (Pertsev) says that such practice had to be banned, and that those who disregarded the instruction had to be "punished."

(Pertsev) goes on to say that the harvest has not been completed. He says it has been and continues to be a "difficult year" for farming, and that those responsible for bad management are being taken to task by law officers, concluding by saying that the harvest "is an affair for everyone, including us."

PAVLOVSKIY INTERVIEWED ON HISTORY ROLE OF TANK TROOPS

ID191519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[Correspondent interview with Army General I. G. Pavlovskiy: "Armor, Maneuvering, Fire"--first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] On the eve of Tank Troops Day, Army General I. G. Pavlovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief, Ground Forces, answered a PRAVDA correspondent's questions.

[Question] The Tank Troops are relatively young, but their development has been rapid. Please describe some of the stages of this development.

[Answer] The Soviet Armored Troops were born in the hard years of the Civil War and the struggle against the foreign interventionists. As early as February 1918 Red armored detachments took part in the fighting against German troops near Pskov and Narva. In 1919, on V. I. Lenin's initiative, it was decided to produce the first Soviet tanks.

In 1929 the Red Army's armored forces were developed into an independent category of troops--the Armored and Mechanized Troops. The mass production of light and medium tanks and then heavy tanks began in those years.

With the start of World War II and the increased threat of attack by fascist Germany on our country, the party and government set the tank builders the task of developing and producing new types of tanks with greater speed and strong armored protection. Soon Soviet designers Zh. Ya. Kotin, M. I. Koshkin, A. A. Morozov and N. A. Kucherenko together with the tank industry workers created original types of combat vehicles. They included the T-34 medium tank and the KV heavy tank which, in terms of their combat qualities, surpassed all foreign tanks of similar models.

In that period the Tank Troops' organizational form was finalized. For the first time in world practice large-scale mobile formations--armored and mechanized corps--were formed, and the theory of in-depth offensive operations as the basic form of combat operations under mobile warfare conditions was elaborated. In this operation the Tank Troops were allocated a decisive role.

The combat practice of Lake Khasan and the Khalkyn Gol showed the correctness of the general basic principles elaborated by Soviet military art for using armored and mechanized troops and confirmed their title as the Red Army's main strike forces.

The role of the Armored Troops was manifested most fully and powerfully in the Great Patriotic War. In the initial period of the war, collaborating closely with the infantry, artillery, and air force, the Tank Troops cemented the defense, destroyed the enemy's shock groupings and pulverized his manpower and equipment. There are many examples but I shall cite just one: the head-on armored battle in June 1941 in the region of Brody, Lutsk and Rovno. The German fascist troops were caused considerable damage on this occasion, which held up their advance deep into the country.

Tanks played an important part in the fighting near Moscow. For instance, the Fourth Armored Brigade commanded by Armored Troops Colonel, later Marshal, M.Y.E. Katukov fought staunchly on the Volokolamsk salient. For its combat exploits it was one of the first to be made a guards brigade.

But the Armored Troops' potential was revealed particularly fully later, in offensive operations. Acting, as a rule, against advancing troops' spearhead, the Tank Troops crushed the enemy's front with intersecting strikes and broke into his rear lines, thus creating conditions for encircling and defeating large enemy groupings. On this plane the battles of Stalingrad and Kursk, the Korsup-Shevchenko, Belorussian, Iasi-Kishinev and Wisla-Oder operations and the battles for Berlin and Prague are most characteristic. The legendary march over the Greater Khingan Range and the Gobi Desert ending in the total defeat of the Japanese Kwantung Army will also be remembered for ever.

[Question] In our country the names of ace-airmen are well known. But there were also many ace tank drivers who skillfully defeated fascist "Tigers," "Panzers" and "Ferdinands" in the fighting....

[Answer] The Tank Troops in general are very courageous men. Yes, armor protects them from fire, but to be burning in an armored vehicle and to advance nonetheless, to fulfill your combat task at any price--unbending courage is required for that.

The company under the command of Snr Lt A. Kalinin distinguished itself in the tank battle at Prokhorovka, in the Kursk bulge. His tanks attacked the enemy at top speed, firing guns and mortars. The willpower and skill of the driver-mechanics, their skillful maneuvering between shell bursts and damaged enemy equipment enabled the company to win a most complex battle in which 19 tanks, 2 armored transports and about two dozen enemy artillery pieces were destroyed.

The exploit of the tank crew of communist Lt D. Momarov is inscribed in the history of Soviet guardsmen. In the fighting on the approaches to Bobruysk his tank was the first to break through to Chernyye Brody station, was set on fire by enemy shells but nonetheless carried out its order: It put the enemy armored train out of action, ramming it where it stood. Guards Lt D. Komarov and driver-mechanic Sgt M. Bukhtuyev were posthumously awarded the title of Heroes of the Soviet Union.

The motherland has assessed highly the exploits of the Tank Troop servicemen. Over 1,000 have been awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and 16 men have twice become Heroes of the Soviet Union. Some 250,000 armored troops soldiers, sergeants, officers and generals have been awarded orders and medals.

[Question] On the battlefields of the Great Patriotic War the Soviet Armored Troops confirmed their title of main strike force of the Ground Forces. Is this function retained now--with the emergence of nuclear missile weapons and the development of anti-tank warfare means including fire-support helicopters and antitank guided missiles?

[Answer] Our modern tanks are powerful combat vehicles reflecting the experience of the past war and the latest achievements of science and technology. They have reliable armor, a big range, powerful armaments and reliable fire control equipment. With modern technical equipment tanks can carry out forced marches, advance by day or night, surmount obstacle zones, zones of destruction and major water obstacles and fulfill combat tasks both in collaboration with other categories of troops and independently. Under nuclear warfare conditions armored vehicles can afford crews reliable protection.

With the correct organization of fighting and precise collaboration with air defense facilities and well-organized intelligence and surveillance, tanks can also fight helicopters successfully.

Possessing all these qualities, Soviet Armored Troops retain the role of the main strike force of the Ground Forces.

[Question] How is the Tank Troops' training routine proceeding, and what are the successes with which they are greeting their holiday?

[Answer] Strenuous labor is in full swing during these busy days on the training grounds, tank training areas and firing ranges. Socialist competition serves as a powerful means of enhancing the servicemen's activeness and initiative. This year it was launched under the slogan "Vigilantly Standing Guard over the Achievements of Socialism and Raising Combat Readiness and the Standard of Military Skill by Every Means." Competition is exerting great, encouraging influence on all aspects of the servicemen's education and training, but its influence is manifested particularly strongly in the struggle to insure accident-free operation of equipment, to extend its working life, to save fuel, to increase average rates of march and to insure full crew interchangeability.

Many military collectives are greeting the holiday with good results. The Order of Lenin, Red Banner, Order of Kutuzov G.I. Kotovskiy Proskurov-Berlin Guards Armored Regiment enjoys renown among the Ground Forces. In this regiment every serviceman can if necessary replace his crew comrade. Specialists have class qualifications--the majority being improved qualifications. Almost half the personnel have excellent ratings in combat and political training.

The servicemen of the renowned Marshal of the Soviet Union R. Ya. Malinovskiy Red Banner Orders of Sovorov and Kutuzov Uralsk-Lvov Guards Armored Division are also successfully resolving their training tasks. The division was recently awarded the Order of the October Revolution for its high indicators in combat and political training.

The achievements of these and other units and formations are the results of the joint efforts of the commanders, political workers and party and Komsomol organizations. Their purposeful activity aimed at fulfilling the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" promotes improvement in the quality and effectiveness of combat and political training and the successful accomplishment of the tasks facing the troops.

In single formation with the servicemen of other categories of troops and branches of the armed forces, together with the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries, the Soviet Tank Troops are always ready to fulfill their patriotic and international duty in defending their fatherland and the fraternal socialist countries.

DEFENSE MINISTRY OFFICIALS DISCUSS IDEOLOGICAL WORK

LD191437 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR Defense Ministry and the Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: Improving the Quality and Effectiveness of Ideological and Political Education Work"]

[Text] The USSR Defense Ministry and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate have discussed the question of the course of fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

It was noted that active work has been mounted in the army and navy to implement the CPSU Central Committee resolution. On the basis of the 25th party congress decisions and the CPSU Central Committee's demands the standard of leadership of ideological work has been improved at all levels and a program for further improving personnel's political training, agitation and propaganda and cultural enlightenment work and the activity of the military press is being implemented. The participation of leading political officer cadres in mass political events has become more active. The process of enriching work's substance and intensifying its businesslike and specific nature is underway in ideological work in general. The works and speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his recommendations and instructions contained in the anthology *Topical Questions of CPSU Ideological Work* and the books *Malaya Zemlya*, *Rebirth* and *The Virgin Lands* are exerting a tremendous beneficial influence on this process.

At the same time shortcomings are taking place in the implementation of the new CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" among troops and in the fleets.

A number of formations and units are resolving only slowly questions connected with improving the scientific level of propaganda and agitation and developing their offensive nature and militancy. Political and education work is not always closely linked with the tasks of combat training and the strengthening of military discipline. Means of mass political work inadequately propagandize leading experience of training and education. Substantial improvement is needed in individual education work.

So as to further improve ideological and political education work in the army and the navy and to improve its quality and effectiveness it is recommended that military councils, commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations insure the consistent and persistent implementation of the measures devised to fully implement the CPSU Central Committee resolution. In long-term and current planning and in the entire practice of ideological work particular attention must be paid to carrying out the CPSU Central Committee demands for further intensification of the Soviet Armed Forces' educational role.

Chief efforts must be concentrated on improving the scientific level and businesslike and specific nature of propaganda and agitation, developing their offensive nature and insuring the more active and broader introduction of the comprehensive approach in ideological work and the close unity of ideological and political, military, moral and legal education, taking into account the particular features of and fully covering all categories of servicemen. Ideological education measures must be combined with organizational measures aimed at fulfilling to a high standard the plans of combat and political training, maintaining strict regulation order in units and on ships, strengthening military discipline and improving combat readiness. The links between ideological work and the armed forces' life and tasks must be constantly strengthened. The educational **potential** of socialist competition must be used more fully in order to mold in servicemen communist moral fiber, a high level of morality and a conscious attitude toward fulfilling their military duty and to widely propagandize leading experience of combat and political training.

To enhance ideological influence on personnel the Defense Ministry and the Main Political Directorate emphasized the need to expand in every possible way the practice of leading personnel's direct contact with servicemen masses and in particular to hold monthly unified political days with speeches from leading political officers and engineer cadres on political, socioeconomic, ideological and military issues in companies, batteries and equivalent subunits. It is essential to utilize to the maximum this form of work so as to mobilize servicemen to carry out official duties in exemplary fashion, to thoroughly study their sentiments, demands and proposals and to take the appropriate steps. The organization of individual educational work requires substantial improvement. The task is to insure that all the means and forms of ideological and political education work persistently mold in servicemen a Marxist-Leninist work outlook, selfless loyalty to the Leninist party and communist ideals, a sense of love for the socialist homeland, proletarian internationalism and high responsibility for safeguarding the Soviet people's peaceful labor and defending the historic gains of socialism.

All forms of political training and ideological education work with personnel must be based on propagandizing Marxist-Leninist theory, the CPSU's historical experience, the documents and decisions of the Communist Party, the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and other party leaders, elucidating topical questions of domestic and international life and fostering in servicemen an attitude of class intolerance toward imperialism and bourgeois, Maoist and revisionist ideology. Here it is important to insure that knowledge of the CPSU's revolutionary theory and policy is transformed in servicemen into firm ideological convictions and an active life stance and contributes to improving vigilance and readiness to rout any aggressor.

The attention of social scientists at military training establishments is drawn to the profound elaboration of topical problems of the theory and practice of ideological and political education work and to improving the quality and efficiency of political, military, moral and legal education.

In the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee resolution military councils, commanders and political organs must intensify the attention paid to questions of further improving the standard of theoretical and methodological training of staff and nonstaff propagandists and especially the leaders of Marxist-Leninist study groups and political classes, to strengthen their numbers [sostav], to instruct them systematically, to generalize and disseminate leading experiences and to create the requisite conditions for independent work. It is essential to take steps to further improve the ideological content and effectiveness of the military press, to make more active use of officers' houses, clubs and libraries and to strengthen and improve the material and technical base of ideological work. It is essential to insure the fulfillment of the plans for the construction of new premises for officers' houses, officers' clubs and military unit clubs, particularly in remote garrisons, and to improve the use and maintenance of technical propaganda aids and political enlightenment materials.

The USSR Defense Ministry and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate express the confidence that military councils, commanders, political organizers and party and Komsomol organizations, marching toward the 26th party congress, will activate organizational and political work to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution and will insure the further improvement of the quality and efficiency of ideological and political education work and the successful resolution of the tasks facing the armed forces.